FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 178 13 September 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Intransigence Seen in U.S. INF Position AA 1
'Monopoly' Charge Rebutted AA 1
[Drobkov in PRAVDA 7 Sep]
Two-Track Decision Excoriated AA 1
[Falin in IZVESTIYA 11 Sep]
Soviet, U.S. Stances Contrasted AA 4
[Bogachev]
U.S. 'Excuses, Evasions' AA 5
[Mikheyev]
Washington Bears Responsibility AA 5
[Gubernatorov]
ACDA Opposition to Test Ban Treaty Examined AA 6
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 9 Sep]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR Reaction at UN Security Council on KAL CC 1
Vetoes 'Illegal Resolution' CC 1
Troyanovskiy Address CC 1
Security Council Discusses Hostilities in Lebanon CC 2
PRAVDA Reviews KAL Incident, INF Talks, CSCE CC 2
[Bolshakov, 11 Sep]

KAL INCIDENT

KAL Flight Linked to Siberian Invasion Plan DD 1
[Bovin in IZVESTIYA 13 Sep]
Account of Moscow Briefing on KAL Incident DD 3
[PRAVDA 11 Sep]
History of U.S. Aerial Espionage Against USSR DD 7
[Falin in IZVESTIYA 12 Sep]
KAL Incident Seen as U.S. Domestic Ploy DD 10
[Kornilov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Sep]
Plane Linked to Plans for 'Torpedoing' Diplomacy DD 13
[Sinitsin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 Sep]
U.S. Anti-Soviet 'Hullabaloo' 'Built on Lies' DD 15
[Kornilov]
Seeks 'Dirty Political Ends' DD 16
Anti-Soviet Protests in U.S. 'Planned' DD 17
[Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 12 Sep]
KAL Incident Benefits Arms Manufacturers DD 19
[Anikin]
U.S. Aims at 'Aggravating' World Situation DD 20
U.S. Building Case on 'Emotions,' Fears Evidence DD 21

U.S. Authorities Refuse Japanese TV Interview DD 21
Japan's Retaliation Against Aeroflot Rapped [Vykhukhalev] DD 22
Canada Criticizes U.S. Handling of KAL Incident DD 23
Soviet Aviation Workers Deplore IFALPA Measures DD 23
Commentary on KAL Incident, East-West Relations [Shishlin] DD 24
U.S. Trying To 'Blockade' Socialist Community [Belitskiy] DD 26
World Media React to Plane 'Provocation' DD 27
WPC Statement on 'Invasion' of Soviet Airspace DD 28
NATO Role in 1980 Italian Airliner Crash [Myakota] DD 29
DRA's Karmal Interviewed on Plane Incident DD 29

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Vice Consul Detained for 'Espionage Act' A 1
Administration 'Pressure' on Congress Noted A 1
'New Federalism' Policy Reduces Aid to States [Shalnev] A 1

SOUTH ASIA

Soviet-Indian Meetings on Trade, Commerce Held D 1
  Patolichev-Singh Talks [PRAVDA 10 Sep] D 1
  Trade Volume, Balance Discussed [Delhi] D 1
  Arkhipov Receives Singh [PRAVDA 11 Sep] D 1
Pakistani 'Spies' Captured in Afghanistan D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Exodus of KGB, GRU Agents From Thailand Noted [BANGKOK POST 12 Sep] E 1
U.S. 'Militarism' in Micronesia Criticized [Fedorov] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria's Kubadinski Writes on Revolution [IZVESTIYA 9 Sep] F 1
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Receives Marshal Kulikov F 3
Kulikov Received by CSSR's Husak F 3
Rail Transportation Discussed With Poland [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Sep] F 3
Sizov-Led CPSU Delegation Arrives in Warsaw F 4
Hungary's Kadar Receives Marshal Kulikov F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Gromyko Departs Paris After 'Working Visit' G 1
Finnish Chief of Staff on Visit to Moscow G 1
    Received by Ogarkov G 1
        [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Sep]
    Departure Noted G 1
        [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Escalation' of NATO Involvement in Lebanon Hit H 1
        [Glukhov in PRAVDA 11 Sep]
U.S. 'Creeping Aggression' in Lebanon Viewed [Ponomarev] H 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Cables UN Secretary General H 2
Bush Visit to North Africa, Europe Viewed [Kalyagin] H 2
USSR Institute Director on Near East Crisis H 3
        [Musayelyan, Primakov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Sep]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban CP Delegation Received by Kapitonov K 1
        [PRAVDA 12 Sep]
USSR, Cuban Economic Officials Consult in Moscow K 1
        [PRAVDA 9 Sep]
Chilean CP Leader Cited on Removing Regime K 1
Chile's Corvalan on 'Democratic Struggle' K 2
Chilean Communist Party Manifesto Published K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports on CPSU Politburo Proceedings R 1
        [10 Sep]
Death of 'Prominent' Scientist Remeslo Reported R 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Reports Cosmos-1497 Launched on 9 Sep U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Military's Vigil Against U.S. Attack Described V 1
    'Feeling of Permanent Danger' V 1
        [Prokhanov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 7 Sep]
    Sole Commander System V 8
        [Shkadov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Sep]

INTRANSIGENCE SEEN IN U.S. INF POSITION

'Monopoly' Change Rebutted

PM130854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Drobkov: "NATO Being 'Consulted'"]

[Text] Brussels, 6 Sep -- In its desire to begin during the next few months, come what may, the deployment of its new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe Washington is stepping up the pressure on its allies. The latest round of arm-twisting took place at NATO headquarters in Evere, where the so-called Special Consultative Group of the North Atlantic bloc was sitting.

This group was formally set up to facilitate consultations among the bloc allies and coordination of their policy on different aspects of the arms control process in Europe. Essentially, however, it has become yet another tool for imposing U.S. diktat on the West Europeans. Consultations within the Special Consultative Group framework usually end with the partners "approving" the U.S. line in Geneva.

And so it happened on this occasion, too. A statement published after the Special Consultative Group session yet again attempts to cast aspersions on the USSR's honest and constructive position in the sphere of nuclear arms control in Europe. Unable to ignore the latest important Soviet initiatives in this sphere, the participants in the NATO consultations nonetheless accused the Soviet Union of attempting to "maintain its monopoly in this arms category and exploit the demand for including the British and French strategic systems (in the total balance -- V.D.) as a pretext for maintaining its unilateral advantages." The Special Consultative Group does not explain how the establishment of equality between Soviet and NATO arms of a similar type, as proposed by the USSR, can provide a "monopoly" or "unilateral advantages."

The latest session of the Special Consultative Group has thus become yet another stage of a broad propaganda campaign. The U.S. bloc partners again testified their readiness to undertake the deployment of the missiles.

Two-Track Decision Excoriated

PM121619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion: Duplicity in Policy"]

[Text] In everyday life civility can be an attractive trait. At any rate, it is not out of place. In politics, however, things can be very different. Here civility, unless it is merely a question of manners, can be immensely damaging and extremely dangerous when one sidesteps essential issues which have a right to be resolved in favor of deals which should never have happened -- deals with one's conscience.

An example is the NATO "two-track decision." This act of sabotage, the major act of the last 25 years, against European peace and security was based on unscrupulousness and downright deception, whose first victims were the most esteemed members of the North Atlantic company.

The decision certainly was two-track in the sense that its originators were two -- the United States and the FRG. Long before the Soviet SS-20 missiles appeared on the scene, they secretly agreed to bring about the rearmament of the bloc on the basis of the latest technology and to persuade the allies to do this by means of purposeful acts of misinformation.

I would not be surprised if I discovered that Washington held "confidential" consultations on the same topic with London and Rome behind Bonn's back. The then Secretary of State H. Kissinger liked to ape Metternich and whisper in everyone's ear "his own truth."

It was a two-track decision also in terms of the two yardsticks which are used when assessing comparable phenomena depending on whether one is concerned with the East or the West. It is two-track also in the sense of the duplicity of Washington, which praised to the skies the good relations and mutual understanding at talks with the USSR, but, at the same time, in the Atlantic corridors angered the gods of war.

It was only after its formal approval by the majority of NATO members that it was found that the decision had a false bottom. In December 1979 they succumbed to the pressure and persuasion and voted for one thing but got, as they can now see for themselves, something quite different. They had been lured by the prospect of "facilitating" the U.S. Senate's ratification of the SALT II Treaty. What has happened to the ratification? They were promised serious talks with the Soviet Union. Nothing of the sort. The J. Carter administration had almost to be dragged to Geneva, and R. Reagan sent delegates there only after a break of 1 year, in the belief that without this the Pershing and cruise missiles might not get to Europe. The delegates were sent with instructions to prepare the ground not for an accord but for the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons under the noses of the "intractable Russians." Washington's representatives worked hard. It is time the talks were coming to an end, but essentially they have not even begun.

The allies gave the United States a mandate to discuss with the Soviet Union questions relating to security in Europe and the lowering of levels of military confrontation in order to obviate the need, as was stated in Brussels, to "upgrade" NATO's armament. But if one were to widen the mandate without preliminary permission, the transatlantic smart alecks thought, and tie Asian in with European security, would our friends fall for this stunt or would they object? The intra-Atlantic civility worked. They fell for it. Marvelous, we can go one step further and demand not a reduction in the number of Soviet missiles but their total liquidation as a "class," this being a preliminary condition of a possible adjustment of the plans to deploy the U.S. missiles in Europe in their "nonnuclear mode." Hang on a minute, we weren't negotiating about "nonnuclear missiles." That's a detail -- there won't be any falling out over that. And that's how it worked out. But it did not end there.

If you bracket off the British and French nuclear potential and allow free rein to the myth of the "Soviet monopoly" of medium-range missiles, then very likely the talks will seize up. It is neither here nor there that the "two-track decision" did not place the British and French nuclear forces in a special "supra-Atlantic category" which must not be mentioned. Why not make the necessary adjustments which were missed before through thoughtlessness. Without this you won't concoct a "zero option" -- zero missiles for the USSR and zero reductions for NATO, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed recently.

No sooner said than done. We have corroborated, for better or for worse, the "need" to upgrade arms and obviated the need for an accord. Not everyone is happy, perhaps, but they will put up with it. What can they do? You can't back out when you're tied hand and foot.

Washington went over the top and was about to examine the "two-track decision" for reserves for doubling or even trebling the number of missiles to be dispatched to Europe. At this point even the most civil persons, in the shape of the FRG Government, took a dim view and advised them not to go too far, but to stick to the proven German method -- the first column marches, then the second, then the third...

Let's sum up. At some point the imperial itch began to demolish U.S. common sense. It was no longer happy with the position of equality with the Soviet Union. Daring new designs took shape. The latest self-styled emperor dreamed of a cross which would be just right for crucifying socialism. The rest was, so to speak, a matter of technique. Where only the other day there had existed a precisely regulated balance, they found "Soviet superiority." Detente, formerly acknowledged as a desirable general direction world movement, was cursed as a "pro-Soviet on-way street." East-West cooperation was called "a typical accident" against the background of all-pervading antagonism. Some people got in such a state that they started raving, like former President R. Nixon, about World War III.

You ask -- but surely, apart from the fanatics, people looking for kicks, and the timeservers who have never known what political backbone is or have lost it in the hurly-burly of life, there are peoples, there are masses of people whose reason has not been clouded by prejudice. At least not clouded to the extent that they are unable to distinguish between good and evil, between truth and slander. Undoubtedly there are.

Here are some figures. According to polls, 75 percent of West Germans are against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in their country. The figures are about the same for Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark. Around two-thirds of Americans want an immediate nuclear arms race freeze; they are in favor of renouncing the creation and deployment of new weapon systems of the basis of accords with the Soviet Union. That is, the vast majority wants to see an end to the orgy of folly.

But what is bourgeois democracy based on? On parliamentary election day the population is the electorate whose votes are being trawled. But by casting his vote the voter deprives himself of the right to vote for 4, 5, or 7 years, whereupon he becomes an insubstantial particle in the faceless crowd and his lot is silent obedience to the elected representatives.

Chancellor H. Kohl does not deny that 75 percent of West Germans are against the further militarization of the FRG. He says, though, that "the street" will not be allowed to impose its will on the state. As it happens, the state is not the 75 percent of its people but the handful of people who govern it.

Even R. Reagan was forced to admit that an absolute majority wants a constructive shift in U.S. policy. On even numbered dates he is bellicose and on the other days he adopts a peaceful posture, saying that he would be leading the antiwar movement if he believed in its salvational qualities. But the whole problem is that he does not believe. He, Reagan, will only consider force, and he believes that that is all one can expect from others.

A familiar tune. The notorious J. Forrestal asserted 40 years ago that "the concept of 'security' no longer exists, so let's remove it from our lexicon. Let's write in our schoolbooks: Power is like wealth, either you use it or you lose it." Which, apparently, can be simple for politickers, if to the jingle of ready money everything, even life, is translated into the language of capital. If dissembling becomes the norm, and dual morality a principle.

Soviet, U.S. Stances Contrasted

LD130840 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 12 Sep 83

["For Constructive Solutions in Geneva" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Once again, the Western press is making much of rumours about the imminent "positive steps" of the American side at the talks in Geneva, which, in the words of Washington's official spokesman, if they do not lead to a decisive breakthrough, then, at any rate, [lead] to progress along the road toward achieving an agreement on nuclear arms in Europe.

However, as it also follows from Western press reports, the Reagan administration regards as "unacceptable" radical reductions in the quantity of planes, medium-range missiles and the number of nuclear charges down to absolutely equal levels for NATO and for the USSR on the European Continent. Resorting to specious pretexts, Washington persists in rejecting the relevant constructive and radical Soviet proposals.

As is known, the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said recently in his answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA that in the event of reaching of mutually acceptable agreement, including the U.S. renouncing deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, in cutting down on its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of missiles in the possession of Britain and France, would liquidate all the missiles slated for cutting, including an important quantity of its most advanced missiles known in the West as SS-20.

Although at the outset many Western officials described the new Soviet proposals as a "step in the right direction", later, clearly on instruction from Washington, they declared the new Soviet initiative to be "unacceptable".

The American side at the talks continues to defend its position dictated by the desire to obtain a military superiority for the USA and NATO.

Presenting the essence of the possible U.S. "concessions" at the Geneva talks in a nebulous form, Western analysts openly refer to them as "insignificant" and confirm that on the main issues the U.S. position would not undergo any changes.

In Geneva, the American side refuses even to discuss the exceptionally important proposals on radical reductions and liquidation of nuclear systems in Europe put forward by Yuriy Andropov. The Reagan administration is stubbornly holding onto its old obstructionist thesis -- to build up U.S. armaments, and to reduce only Soviet ones.

The Soviet Union is doing everything possible for achieving mutually acceptable solutions that would prevent a fresh, extremely dangerous spiral of nuclear arms race on the European Continent. The flexibility of the Soviet side, however, has its limits. The USSR cannot sacrifice the interests of its national security and the security of its allies. The Soviet side would not consent to a unilateral reduction of its nuclear potential and to giving at the same time its blessing for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the immediate vicinity of the USSR and its allies. The USSR will not permit the existing parity of nuclear forces in Europe to be broken.

If the USA deploys its "Pershings" and cruise missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, naturally, will have to take corresponding counter-measures for restoring balance on a regional, European and global scale.

Under no circumstances will NATO be able to achieve a military superiority. Washington should not entertain any illusions on this score.

U.S. 'Excuses, Evasions'

LD122127 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 10 Sep 83

[From "The International Review" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The latest round of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe started in Geneva on 6 September. The Soviet Union has come to this round not only with a proposal to reduce the overall number of its medium-range missiles to the number of these missiles that NATO has, it has also expressed willingness to destroy the missiles which are subject to reductions. Washington merely responded to our proposals with excuses. Generally speaking, the picture remains the same: The United States wants to torpedo the Geneva talks. It needs the arms race, out of which its ruling class makes its money. They still hope to use it to put a brake on the economic development of the socialist countries. And so, instead of an honest approach, we have nothing but evasions.

Washington Bears Responsibility

LD122048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Valentin Gubernatorov commentary]

[Text] Every diplomatic action, like probably every other action, has its climax. It seems the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe are approaching that climax now. In my view, two main factors have advanced the Geneva talks to the forefront of the present moment in history. The first is their determining significance for the future fate of all the peoples of our planet without exception. The second is the extraordinary small amount of time -- only about 3 months -- until the start of the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European states, which will automatically lead to a qualitative leap in the arms race.

Two points of view are now actively opposing each other in Geneva. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries understand the negative consequences for the world following the installation of new nuclear monsters on the European Continent. For this reason they are doing everything to block the path to such plans. For the sake of attaining ambitious political and ideological goals, the United States and their NATO allies are attempting at all costs to install the new missiles, although this will undoubtedly increase the risk of nuclear catastrophe.

The Western mass information media do not deny the topicality and complexity of the Geneva talks either. However, too often they reflect the true position of the Soviet Union in a distorting mirror. Moreover, they often attempt to attribute to the United States the flexibility which the Soviet side is showing at the talks in Geneva.

But it is sufficient to follow the course of the Geneva meeting to judge who is truly striving to attain mutually acceptable agreements and, for the sake of this, is making compromises, and who is ignoring even the opinion of its own people and is attempting to lead the talks into a blind alley. It is precisely the Soviet Union which has proposed a true and not a false zero option of destroying all nuclear weapons in Europe, both medium-range and tactical. But the Americans rejected this radical step outright. Then we proposed an option which was also far-ranging: to reduce to one-third all the existing medium-range weapons in Europe. And again there was rejection from the West.

In order to move the talks out of the blind alley, the Soviet Union agreed to have, after reduction, as many missiles as Britain and France now have, and also to agree on equality in carriers and warheads. In his replies to PRAVDA, Comrade Andropov stated with all clarity that we are also prepared to destroy the missiles which are being reduced. And what happened? The West invented another excuse: They said the British and French missiles could not be taken into account because they do not belong to NATO. But aren't these missiles aimed at the Soviet Union?

Thus it is precisely the United States which bears responsibility for the fact that the Geneva talks have not yet led to positive results. But there is still time; agreement can still be reached, and everything depends on the position of Washington, first and foremost.

ACDA OPPOSITION TO TEST BAN TREATY EXAMINED

PM091535 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Eloquent Admission"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Sep -- Washington's refusal to conduct talks with the USSR with a view to concluding a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests is explained by the U.S. Administration's intention to follow the course of a massive buildup of nuclear arms. The most obvious evidence of this can be seen in the countents of a letter sent to the U.S. Congress by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The letter admits that such a treaty would prevent the United States from "resolving important problems" connected with the development of new types of weapons. "Nuclear arms tests," the decument points out, "are required in particular to maintain their use."

It is well known that the talks on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests were broken off by the United States at the end of 1980, immediately following R. Reagan's election as U.S. President.

USSR REACTION AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON KAL

Vetoes 'Illegal Resolution'

LD130440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0318 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 13 Sep [TASS] -- The United States has made an unsuccessful attempt to force an illegal resolution through at a session of the UN Security Council and thereby avoid responsibility for the gross espionage provocation committed against the USSR.

Washington's actions, said O.A. Troyanovskiy, Soviet representative speaking at the Security Council, demonstrate the desire of ruling circles in the United States to use the incident involving the South Korean plane for the purpose of stirring up even more an already dangerous international situation and whipping up the arms race.

The Soviet delegation vetoed the draft of the illegal resolution.

Troyanovskiy Address

LD130620 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 13 TASS -- The South Korean plane incident should not be viewed separately from the present-day political situation in the world, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, has declared here. He addressed a Security Council meeting in connection with the U.S. attempt to palm an illegitimate resolution off upon the United Nations in order to avoid responsibility for the United Nations in order to avoid responsibility for the espionage provocation carried out against the Soviet Union.

The criminal provocation involving the South Korean plane, the Soviet representative said, wholly and fully tallies with Washington's overall foreign policy line directed at heightening international tension. It vividly demonstrates the essence of Washington's anti-communist 'crusade', integral parts of which are the galvanisation of subversive activities by the CIA, the unceremonious and systematic violations of norms of international law and the criminal playing with human lives for creating conflict situations.

The noisy anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the American administration around the South Korean plane incident shows that the White House's actions are not in any way prompted by humanism. The Soviet representative stressed. It attests to the aspiration of the U.S. ruling circle to use this tragic event to justify its militarist course and war preparations. The timing of the provocation was not accidental. It was carried out at a time when the question of whether the arms race will be stopped and the nuclear war menace averted or it will be inexorably escalated further is being resolved. The American administration's latest actions show that the United States intends to follow the path of further aggravation of relations with the Soviet Union.

If the issue on possible actions by the Security Council as regards the South Korean incident be raised, it should be forbidden once and for all to use civilian aircraft for deliberate violation of the airspace of other countries for reconnaissance purposes, the Soviet representative declared.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES HOSTILITIES IN LEBANON

LD130429 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 12 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has gathered for an emergency meeting convened at Lebanon's request, to discuss the escalation of hostilities in that country.

As is pointed out here, against the existing agreements and the commitments not to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs assumed by the United States, taking part in the conflict are U.S. units from the so-called "multinational force", which are perpetrating murders and other crimes against innocent Lebanese population.

Lebanon's permanent representative at the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni, speaking at the meeting,called on the Security Council to work for a ceasefire and to take the necessary measures to that end.

PRAVDA REVIEWS KAL INCIDENT, INF TALKS, CSCE

PM121530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] Downfall of Provocateurs

The past week -- as regards both the surfeit of political events and the degree of aggravation of international tension -- was perhaps one of the most criticial in recent years.

Washington, and certain other capitals where they obediently respond to any transatlantic "hails," used the South Korean aircraft incident as a pretext to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria, which just recently had noticeably abated. In these circumstances, the situation which emerged required state leaders and prominent politicians to display restraint, clear-sightedness, a sober assessment of events and crisis situations, and the ability to see beyond the momentary and the transient to the long term.

Objective foreign observers note that the Soviet Union's leadership displayed precisely this approach. Painstakingly investigating all the circumstances of the incident which involved loss of human life, the Soviet Government provided a clear assessment of the incident in its statement: "We are dealing with a deliberate preplanned action in an area which is strategically important to the Soviet Union. The organizers of the action could not fail to realize how all this would end, but they went ahead with a major intelligence operation using, as is now clear, a civilian aircraft, deliberately exposing its passengers to mortal danger."

So how did the U.S. leaders, who know far more about the nature and preparation of the provocative action cut short by the USSR than they admit in their numerous speeches and interviews, conduct themselves in this situation? They behaved -- as described the other day by Arthur Larson, a veteran U.S. poilitician who occupied a prominent post in the Eisenhower administration -- as extremists. "It is obviously very convenient to be an extremist," Larson writes. "You don't have to think, you just have to yell at the top of your voice."

An extremely hawkish, unthinking, pathologically anti-Soviet approach to world politics has been characteristic of the current U.S. Administration from its very first days in office. And it is no coincidence that now, when it has been displaying all these qualities in their full "brilliance," Americans' anxiety about their future has been expressed, according to polls, in a sharp fall in confidence in President Reagan.

Whereas in January 1981, after he entered the White House, 77 percent of Americans against 17 percent considered that Reagan "inspires confidence," now the majority of the U.S. population, in the ratio of 59 to 36 percent, adheres to the opposite opinion. And this balance obviously cannot be changed by public anti-Soviet hysterics.

Many ordinary Americans are reflecting and thinking about who has profited from this "incident" and how it could have happened. And when President Reagan in his 5 September television speech, surpassing himself in slandering our country and our policy, advised Congress in a very businesslike tone to take "Soviet aggressiveness" into consideration and urgently approve huge new appropriations for the arms race, the U.S. labor union association "Urban Workers and Employees for Work and Peace" published the following statement:

"In 1960, shortly before talks were to begin, an American U-2 aircraft on an espionage mission was shot down over Soviet territory. Now, in 1983, shortly before the resumption in Geneva of the American-Soviet talks (on limiting nuclear arms in Europe), people throughout the world want the United States to reduce its military spending. Demonstrations involving millions of people are taking place in Europe. On 27 August hundreds of thousands of people in the United States participated in a march under the slogan 'Work, Peace, and Freedom' to commemorate the march which Martin Luther King once organized. The Korean aircraft was shot down over Soviet territory 31 August, while on an espionage mission."

"Who profits from this disaster?" -- the statement's authors ask. And they reply: "The American press reports a rapid growth of arms in connection with the ballyhoo raised all over the world following this incident. But who loses from this? Military spending has a pernicious effect on us all: on the unemployed and on those of us who still have work but who are having to work still more, receiving less for this than before."

The statement's authors are inexperienced in politics, but they have invented nothing. Pentagon circles are openly rubbing their hands: Congress will undertake to increase military spending, since "new proof of the Russians' aggressiveness has been obtained"; it will be easier to persuade West Europeans to accept Pershing II and cruise missiles on their land, and to derail the Geneva talks -- all by virtue of the same "new proof." Staff anti-Soviets at the State Department have demanded new "sanctions against the Russians." VOA at once bustled about and increased -- at the expense of the same American taxpayers -- the volume of its anti-Soviet broadcasts to the USSR by 25 percent. The CIA, which is 100-percent mixed up in this affair, has also warmed its hands, it is to be supposed, on the new anti-Soviet provocation. Banner headlines in bourgeois newspapers and television announcers are also shouting out loud about "proof" of the justness of the anti-Soviet hysteria stirred up by Washington in an attempt to confuse the man in the street. But as regards proof of another kind -- facts which expose the U.S. Administration's leaders' direct responsibility for what happened to the South Korean aircraft -- the masters of blowing up anti-Soviet sensations keep quiet about them. And these facts exist, and more and more of them are piling up with every passing day. Serious specialists reasonably reject the assertions by the head of the White House about a "technical error" and about the fact that "no one will ever know" how data were fed into the computer of the violator aircraft which took it toward secret installations on USSR territory.

Of course, it is not a question of an "error." The author of these lines has worked in the places over which the spy flight passed. The inhabitants of Kamchatka, the Kuril Islands, and Sakhalin know well the strenuous rhythm to which the Soviet servicemen guarding our borders work. Alas, provocations are not a rarity there. Now U.S. aircraft, now warships test, like gunners, how firmly our borders are closed. The U.S. press, and UPI in particular, recently admitted bluntly that this is done for quite definite purposes -- to seek loopholes in the USSR air defense system in the event of a massive bombing strike against our territory by American strategic aircraft.

B-52 strategic bombers with nuclear weapons on board -- and this, too, is admitted by the American press -- nave repeatelv approached really close to our borders at period of heightened international tension. The U.S. President and secretary of state speak of this -- including the reconnaissance flights of RC-135 spy aircraft, one of which was plainly operating in conjunction with the South Korean aircraft, "sounding out" the signals of Soviet radar stations -- as "usual practice."

The cynicism of the organizers of this provocation is truly monstrous. At first they followed, as the well-known Japanese commentator Koichi Baba pointed out, the "wanderings" of the ill-starred Boeing in Soviet airspace like a "guinea pig." They followed it but gave it no assistance, trying to "ascertain" how the Soviet air defense forces would react to this. And when they finally "ascertained" it, they at once gave the command to start up at full speed the previously prepared machinery of anti-Soviet provocations.

What were the transatlantic provocateurs hoping for here? For the same thing as the professional thief hopes for by yelling at the top of his voice: "Stop thief!" But it is not for nothing that people say: "A thief's cap burns." Uncle Sam's top hat is burning with a bright flame, and the wide-brimmed cowboy hat is burning. It is becoming more obvious with every passing day that the people who died on board the South Korean Boeing are victims of the cold war, whose apologists and instigators are the present U.S. leaders, and it is precisely they, as the Soviet Government statement emphasizes, who entirely and fully bear the responsibility for what happend.

Geneva and Madrid

The question of reaching a mutually acceptable accord which would prevent a new extremely dangerous twist to the nuclear arms race spiral in Europe has become the nerve center of international relations at the modern stage. The new round of the talks between the USSR and the United States on limiting these arms, which began this week, will be decisive in this sense. It is a question of whether the United States will approach with all responsibility the new Soviet proposals advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions or whether it will continue to use these talks as a cover for its plans to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe and to achieve unilateral military superiority.

The essence of the new Soviet proposals is of the utmost clarity. In the event of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement, including the U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, when reducing its own medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of British and French missiles, would liquidate all the missiles so reduced. In this case a considerable number of the most modern missiles, known in the West by the name of the SS-20, would also be liquidated.

These initiatives, as J. Weber, member of the directorate of the German Peace Union party (FRG), declared recently, considerably facilitate the Geneva talks and promote their success. Only politically irresponsible figures can fail to recognize this objective fact. Unfortunately, J. Weber pointed out, instead of holding serious talks, the United States is playing a game of "missile poker."

This game of "poker," which is extremely dangerous to the destinies of peace in Europe, continues to this day. Thus P. Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, publicizing President Reagan's "determination" to reach agreement with the USSR, did not avoid the temptation to pull a false "ace" from up his sleeve and state that the South Korean plane incident will influence the atmosphere of Soviet-American dialogue.

The approach, as you see, remains the same -- to attempt by hook or by crock to install the Pershings on FRG soil before the end of this year, as the NATO "schedule" envisages. The attitude toward the West Europeans' destiny is the same as the attitude to the South Korean airliner's passengers -- Washington assigns them the role of hostages in an anti-Soviet venture on a much larger scale, whose organizers want to "find out" how the USSR will react to such a serious threat to its territory in a matter of minutes. Have the West European governments (first and foremost the FRG government) which Washington is involving in such mortally dangerous "experiments" considered how this could end for their peoples?

Recent events, in particular the relatively discordant, cool reaction to Washington's demand to join in the new anti-Soviet "sanctions," indicate that a certain process of realization of the extremely serious nature of the threat hanging over Europe is taking place in ruling circles in certain NATO countries. "Cold war" drummers like NATO secretary General Luns, who, the other day, went so far as to say that "those who are opposing the NATO plan to deploy the new missiles this year are promoting war," are clearly not in step with the West Europeans.

Europe is marching for peace. On the threshold of the "hot autumn" of protest against plans to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles, even some inveterate "hawks" in NATO capitals are trying on dove's feathers. But you cannot get away with a masquerade here. What is needed is serious efforts to strengthen peace and security in Europe.

The completion of the Madrid meeting was an important milestone on this path. Its positive outcome is a noteworthy success for the line in international affairs aimed at lessening the danger of war, observing all the principles contained in the final act, and promoting cooperation between states with different social systems. Yu.V. Andropov described the choice made in Madrid in favor of finding mutually acceptable solutions as a healthy, hopeful sign.

But it was not easy. The meeting lasted nearly 3 years. More than once, through the fault of two U.S. Administrations -- Carter's and particularly Reagan's -- it was threatened with failure. The American delegation and their ilk tried to turn this most important forum into a kind of court to try the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, slanderously accusing them of "violating human rights." But truth and reason won. The understanding, as A.A. Gromyko noted in his speech at the concluding stage of the meeting, that attempts to depart from the path laid in Helsinki lead into the impasse of confrontation prevailed. The concluding document approved in Madrid is to a significant degree the result of the flexible stance of the USSR and the other socialist countries, which made the decisive contribution to bringing together the sides' positions, which at times were diametrically opposed. It is a compromise, but one which is not detrimental to any of the 35th countries which took part in the meeting, but which, on the contrary, helps to maintain relations of peace in Europe and throughout the world and serves the cause of detente.

The conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe must be an important step along this path. The USSR will take to that conference a substantial cargo of constructive proposals which are widely approved by the peace-loving public -- from the proposal to conclude a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace, to a wide range of initiatives aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. It is now up to the United States and its allies. Madrid confirmed fully what the White House is now trying to deny: that it is possible to reach agreement with the Soviet Union.

The experience accumulated in Madrid is of great significance. It indicates that for all the differences of policy and all the disagreements in assessing the causes of the situation which has emerged in international affairs, even in the present situation -- a situation which has become strained through Washington's fault -- states with different social systems can reach mutually acceptable, realistic agreements. Agreements which benefit all the peoples and promote the continuation and development of detente. This outcome at Madrid will undoubtedly influence the immediate and long-term prospects for the development of world politi

KAL FLIGHT LINKED TO SIBERIAN INVASION PLAN

PM121639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Political Observer A. Bovin article: "Siberia, the Boeing, and a Little About Hospitality"]

[Text] At the same time as the U.S. President is exposing the "barbarity" of the godless Soviets, honorable American analysts -- all "humanists" and good Christians, naturally -- are drawing up plans to invade Siberia. They are doing so with academic thoroughness, leaving out of their researches all emotions and, all the more so, the moralizing judgments on good and evil so beloved of the President.

Here, if you please, is the latest issue (for July-August) of the "serious" American journal NATIONAL DEFENSE. And this issue contains an article -- also "serious" -- by two specialists in "defense": (V.) Kennedy and (S. de Gayrki). It is called quite scientifically: "Alternative Strategy for the Eighties."

The initial thesis accords with the loftiest criteria of Reagan's "morality": the best strategy is a first nuclear missile strike strategy. Without experiencing any embarra-embarrassment or pangs of conscience, the authors cite the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In order to extract the following lesson: "No words are capable of altering the fact that the first use of nuclear weapons creates the possibility if not of destroying, then of paralyzing the enemy...."

I will specify. It is you and I, our country, that they are calling to be "if not destroyed, then paralyzed." The inevitability of a counterstrike does not frighten these gallant guys. With the undying optimism of degenerates they inform readers that the notorious "mutual suicide" remains an "unproven supposition."

We have heard 1001 times that the "modernization" of the central strategic systems, which is proceeding at full swing in the United States, is aimed at strengthening the potential for "deterrence" -- no more. But ordinary American guys already known to us -- not burdened, like the President, by the need to lie -- write in black and white: But, of course, MX missiles, the Trident D-5 system, and so on and so forth are first-strike weapons. And the R. Reagan administration is right to extort money for the creation of such weapons...

And so, it is necessary to "preempt the Russians" and be the first to strike. That is clear. It is also clear that strikes must be, above all, of a counterforce and countercontrol nature, thatis, they must be made against military installations and control centers. And further, according to all military canons, the authors recommend consolidating success (if we do not destroy, then we paralyze) with the help of an invading army.

Where is the invasion to take place? On no account into the European part of the USSR. They could get bogged down there. The "alternative strategy" insistently proposes turning attention to "the vast and mainly uninhabited expanses of Siberia, where there are colossal natural riches...." These expanses, the authors reason, "give the airmobile army which we are starting to create a freedom of maneuver ability which does not exist in Europe." These same expanses suggest to the authors the idea "of using tactical nuclear weapons."

Entranced by the expanses of Siberia, the NATIONAL DEFENSE strategists use bold strokes to outline the initial disposition, so to speak. The bulk of the U.S. Navy must be concentrated in the North Pacific. Heavy bombers and a Marine Corps must be transferred to Alaska.

Cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles must be deployed on the Aleutian Islands. Nor have they forgotten the Japanese Army on Hokkaido or the U.S. ground forces in South Korea and the Philippines -- they will also come in useful. In addition to these recommendations the article cites a list of arms and military equipment which the invasion forces will need.

All in all, as chess players used to say, gardez Siberia....

Because a passion for reading is not one of the President's virtues, I am sure that Mr Reagan has not read this article. But it would appear that a yearning for the Siberian expanses is consuming the President's soul. In sympathy with the President, the Pentagon has markedly galvanized its military activeness in the North Pacific in recent years. Of course, they would like to know more about Siberia. That is why electronic eyes and ears are watching and listening day and night. That is why far from peaceful reconnaissance aircraft are constantly in the peaceful sky. They are also watching and listening.

Where are they looking and what are they listening to? A map of targets appended to the article by (V.) Kennedy and (S. de Gayrki) gives an idea. But general arguments about the "usefulness of Siberia" are suddenly interrupted by the latest news, so to speak. The map clearly highlights those regions of Kamchatka and Sakhalin over which the ill-fated South Korean Boeing was flying on the night of 1 September....

The hypocritical tears Washington is shedding should mislead no one. The memory of the people who died in complete innocence demands that the living receive a reply to at least three questions, three questions which have been asked repeatedly. Why did an ultramodern airliner equipped with the latest word in science and technology stray for absolutely no reason? Why, furthermore, did the experienced crew fail to react to the warning signals which continued for 2 hours? Why, finally, did the all-seeing eyes of the U.S. and Japanese ground services overlook it, and why did their all-hearing ears flap to no purpose [prokhlopat]?

But the U.S. President is silent. Other inveterate moaners are also silent. Omniscient experts are silent. Or, if they are saying anything, it does not make sense. Because they do not want to tell the truth.

But the truth is as follows. By fuelling tension in the Far East and stepping up reconnaissance activity there, which is accompanied by regular violations of the border, and by unscrupulously involving civil aircraft in this activity, the Americans are creating an atmosphere which could entail tragic results. And has already done so.

The article by (V.) Kennedy and (S. de Gayrki), which calls for the activation of practical preparations for the invasion of Siberia, was written long before the tragic incident. But it is for precisely that reason that the said article emphasizes yet again that the incident was not fortuitous. It was predetermined by the United States' provocative policy in the region.

But what about Siberia? Well, Siberian hospitality is famous. There is room there for more than just a Marine Corps. But we would nonetheless prefer to see U.S. tourists in Siberia. That would be better for the United States above all.

ACCOUNT OF MOSCOW BRIEFING ON KAL INCIDENT

PM121121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] As already reported, on 9 September the USSR Ministry of Defense and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists. Participating in it were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information section. Following the statement made at the press conference, they answered correspondents' questions.

Question: Has the U.S. Administration given any explanation in correspondence with the Soviet Government for the fact of the South Korean aircraft's appearance in USSR airspace?

Answer: First of all, I must say that the U.S. Administration has acknowledged the fact that a most flagrant violation of the Soviet Union's airspace occurred. However, Washington has not yet replied to a single one of the questions which legitimately arise in this connection. One wonders: Why did a South Korean aircraft flying from the United States soon deviate by almost 500 km from an established international route, and not in the direction of the Pacific but toward USSR territory? why, if this was an ordinary passenger flight, did the American air services monitoring flights in their zone of responsibility not raise the alarm as soon as that aircraft left the corridor allocated to it and headed for Soviet territory? They could not have failed to know this. Any why, if the aircraft heading in that direction was not on the orders of American intelligence, did they not at once inform the Soviet Union of what happened? Why did this aircraft's flightpath over Soviet territory not lie just anywhere but precisely in a region where important military installations are located? Why did the crew of the aircraft fly it in violation of air navigation regulations and not respond in any way to all attempts by the Soviet air defense facilities -- both on the ground and in the air -- to make contact with it?

Questions which we also have a right to put to the Japanese side also remain unanswered. Why did the Japanese air traffic control services not raise the alarm when the aircraft, if it was an ordinary one, did not appear at the proper time and in the proper place in their zone of responsibility? Why did neither the American nor the Japanese authorities make contact with the Soviet side to explain the situation which had come about? Those who are now trying to allege that this was an ordinary flight by an ordinary commercial aircraft must answer these and many other questions we have put forward and answer not only to us but to the whole world. But they do not answer them. And they do not answer because it was not an ordinary aircraft.

Question: Who first addressed the Soviet side in connection with the South Korean aircraft incident, when, and through what channels?

Answer: From the very moment this aircraft left Anchorage and soon proceeded -- not along an international route but in the direction of Kamchatka -- to intrude into USSR airspace, and up to the moment it disappeared no one -- neither the Americans, nor the Japanese, nor anyone else -- addressed us through any channels. A further 10 hours passed. and only then, almost simultaneously, did the deputy secretary of state in Washington and the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Moscow put this inquiry to us: Do we know anything about the fate of the aircraft? Here the deputy secretary of state told us -- and I would like especially to emphasize this -- that, according to the data of American tracking stations the aircraft was lost somethere in the region of Sakhalin

In his first application the American charge d'affaires also mentioned the fact that radio communication had been maintained with the aircraft until the last moment. However, he gave the point where the aircraft vanished as being 600 km east of the place where it actually disappeared.

As we see, right from the start and up to the present time the American side can in no way make the ends tie up. And they do not tie up for the simple reason that the Americans do not want to tell the truth and do not want to confess to the evil committed.

Question: How could it happen that a civilian aircraft was shot down?

Answer: I believe you are familiar with the Soviet Government statement. The Soviet side made every possible effort to land it at a Soviet airfield. But the violator stubbornly ignored all the warnings of Soviet aircraft and failed to make any contact. It behaved in exactly the same way as the crew of the same South Korean airliner which violated the Soviet Union's airspace in the region of Karelia in 1978. The hand is one and the same. What is more, the aircraft was maneuvering, evading Soviet fighters, and passing around zones of Soviet antiaircraft missile troops. What kind of peaceful aircraft was this?

After all possibilities of landing the violator aircraft had been exhausted, the order was given, and the Soviet pilots fulfilled their duty.

Question: What can be said about the allegations appearing in the West that the violator aircraft was shot down outside USSR airspace?

Answer: That is false. At 0620 local time 120 tracer shells were fired from a cannon along the aircraft's flightpath. The violator aircraft could not fail to see them. The Soviet pilot who was following our first aircraft at a distance of approximately 1 km reported that he clearly saw the paths of these shells fired along the path of the violator aircraft, which did not obey this command either. Only after this, at 0624, was the command to terminate the flight given. This happened on the southwest coast of Sakhalin Island. I emphasize: all this happened over the Soviet Union's territory.

Question: The South Korean aircraft was over Soviet territory for 2 and 1/2 hours. What contact was established during that time between the local command post and Moscow? Could Marshal Ogarkov answer: At what level was the decision to terminate the flight made?

Answer: The Soviet air defense facilities acted in precise accordance with the law on the USSR state border. The decision to terminate the flight was taken by the air defense system's regional command [kommandovaniye rayona pvo].

Question: What is the role in this incident of the American RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft?

Answer: There is a statement by an official Pentagon spokesman that an RC-135 aircraft was in the region of the airspace violation by the South Korean aircraft for the purpose of checking the potential of the Soviet air defense system.

This was far from being the sole purpose of the American aircraft's being there, because the actions of these aircraft, according to the data of our radio engineering facilities, were clearly coordinated. They were flying so as to hamper [oslozhnit] and confuse our air defense system.

Question: Have any aircraft wreckage or dead bodies been found?

Answer: We do not know the exact place where the aircraft fell, but so far only wreckage and certain other objects have been found in the region of Moneron Island. Search work is being continued there by Soviet, American, and Japanese ships and aircraft.

Question: Why is the Soviet Union creating obstacles to the search operations by the United States and Japan in its territorial waters?

Answer: There are no obstacles and no prohibitions against search operations in the area of the aircraft's possible crash.

Another question: The Soviet Government at present sees no need to permit foreign vessels to enter its territorial waters, insofar as the wreckage has been discovered at a considerable distance from its borders.

Question: Will this incident change anything in the Soviet Government's approach to the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles?

Answer: The Soviet Union's approach to the talks being held in Geneva, both on medium-range weapons and on strategic weapons, has been and remains constructive. No "incidents" of this kind can exert any influence on our approach to the talks. It is worth noting, however, that reports are already appearing in the West to the effect that the U.S. side was apparently getting ready for a constructive attitude at the round which is just beginning. And now, they claim, the incident is creating obstacles. Does this not provide at least a clue to the answer who needed to organize this provocation and why?

Question: Have there been previous violations of USSR airspace in the Far East by foreign military and civilian aircraft?

Answer: There have been -- and repeatedly at that. This year 12 airspace violations have been recorded in the Far East alone, including violations by U.S. carrier-based aircraft in the Kuril chain region. There have also been violations by civilian aircraft in the Bering Straits region.

Question: Having discovered the aircraft over its territory, why did the Soviet Union not get in touch with Washington and Tokyo?

Answer: And why was this not done by Washington or Tokyo, which were responsible for the flight of this aircraft and knew that it had departed from the international flight-path and invaded USSR airspace? Why did they not do this if this was an ordinary aircraft?

Question: What could you say in connection with the fact that President Reagan is demanding an apology from the USSR for what happened to the South Korean aircraft, and compensation for the damages caused?

Answer: You all know that the Soviet Government has expressed regret for the death of the totally innocent people on board the aircraft and has declared that it shares the sorrow and sadness of their families and friends. We sincerely regret that they have fallen victims to a provocation by the U.S. special services. It is those who sent the aircraft to its destruction who must apologize and bear responsibility, and not only financial responsibility.

Question: It is claimed in the Soviet Government statement that the pilots of the Soviet interceptors could not have known that a civilian aircraft was ahead of them. does this mean that the aircraft's flight was terminated by mistake?

Answer: The termination of the flight of the violator aircraft was no mistake. All air defense systems, which for over 2 hours were taking measures to land it at a Soviet airfield, were functioning correctly. It was clear to all air defense command points that they were dealing with a reconnaissance aircraft.

Question: President Reagan is alleging that the Soviet Union arbitrarily proclaims its airspace borders. What can be said in this connection?

Answer: The Soviet Union's air borders are determined by the law on the USSR state border and are determined strictly in accordance with the standards of international law. As regards Reagan's claims that this aircraft was supposedly in airspace which the Soviet Union "has arbitrarily declared its own," the U.S. President is making himself out to be an ignoramus.

There may be people in Washington who have enough courage to admit that they sent this aircraft into strategically important areas of the Soviet Union for completely definite purposes. All this will come out into the open sooner or later, just as with the U-2 spy aircraft at the time.

Question: Is the Soviet Union prepared to offer international guarantees not to hit civilian aircraft which have deviated from their flightpath and found themselves inside USSR airspace by mistake? If not, does this mean that civil aircraft risk being shot down?

Answer: This is a very important question. It has been emphasized in the Soviet Government's statement that dozens of international flightpaths cross the Soviet Union's territory. Thousands of foreign aircraft overfly our country. Nothing has happened to them and nothing is happening to them, although there have been, true enough, isolated cases of mistakes during the flights of these aircraft.

Something fundamentally different is at issue in this case. We had to deal not with an aircraft that had accidentally flown off course but with a preplanned actions by the U.S. special services.

Question: Could the U.S. ground services which were directing this flight have observed that the aircraft was deviating from the established international flightpath?

Answer: They could have, beyond any argument. It is completely out of the question for ground services not to have noticed such a deviation.

Question: How could the Soviet pilots and radar operators have mistaken the Boeing 747 for an RC-135? Are they not quite different in configuration and size?

Answer: It is easy to sit in this hall and compare the configuration of one aircraft with another. Even in this case their configurations would be a similar. Furthermore, the flights were taking place in the middle of the night in cloudy conditions. The distance between the aircraft was such that these differences between them would be very hard to establish. All this must not be left out of consideration.

Question: In your opinion, was the choice of the timing for sending the violator aircraft into USSR airspace accidental?

Answer: The timing of the anti-Soviet provocation was not chosen by accident. The world public today is expecting radical solutions to major problems of significance for all mankind. This is mainly the problem of halting the arms race and substantially reducing strategic and nuclear arms in Europe. This requires the existence of trust and the easing of tension.

But the U.S. Administration has other plans. They amount to even greater international tension and to the buildup of existing and the creation of new types of mass-destruction weapons. This is why this provocative action was undertaken, and why it is now the subject of a noisy anti-Soviet campaign.

The participants in the press conference also answered a number of other questions.

HISTORY OF U.S. AERIAL ESPIONAGE AGAINST USSR

PM121139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin article: "A Vile Farce"]

[Text] The lessons of the past should prevent the repetition of errors in the present and future. They should and could, on condition that the desire exists to learn from those lessons. But that is why crimes do not end -- because the criminals improve, in their own way.

Let us go back to an event which took place nearly one-fourth of a century ago. On a festival morning, an uninvited guest appeared in our sky. The guest and those who sent him were confident that everything would go off well once again and it would again be possible to say in reply to the Soviet protest that Washington knows nothing, is not involved in any actions violating the USSR's sovereignty, and there is no need to cast aspersions on American respectability.

But 1 May 1960 was a fateful day for the U-2. After taking off from a base in Pakistan, it failed to arrive at the appointed place in Norway. People in the United States could only guess at how the flight had been cut short and where. They would have liked to think that the dynamic blow on falling from a height of 20 km would pulverize both the spy plane and its pilot and that nothing would fall into other people's hands.

In the brazen self-confidence that it had outwitted everyone, the Washington administration decided to spin a bucolic idyll. A report was released on the disappearance of a U.S. civil aircraft which had allegedly taken off in order to collect "air samples" and had apparently lost its way. The Soviet authorities were requested to help search for it. A few days later the shameless lies originating from official bodies would be described unblinkingly as "diversionary statements." But that would only happen after the photographs of Soviet defense facilities taken by the U-2 were displayed and their living executor -- American citizen Powers -- appeared before the public in Moscow. Aware of the morals of his "meteorological service," which was passionately keen to leave no traces, he made his escape from the machine that had been hit by a Soviet missile, not according to instructions, and thus seriously let down his bosses, including President D. Eisenhower.

How did Washington react when it was caught redhanded and appeared for all the world to see as an out-and-out inveterate liar? After all, for a number of years high-altitude U-2's had been making incursions into the Soviet Union and carrying out military reconnaissance work there, while U.S. representatives invariably fobbed off our protests with a smirk: You haven't caught me, so I'm not a thief.

Now, for some days, they fixed bittersweet smiles on their faces and bit their tongues. But then -- it does not suit American imperialism to apologize -- they started spurring on the worn-out "Soviet military threat" even more than before. They broke into expatiations about the "closed Soviet society," which you can only get into by breaking and entering. Reading between the lines, it was clear that the United States had no intention of renouncing the program of "extensive observation by means of penetration," a program sanctioned at the highest level. However, it would try to operate in an even more sophisticated way, so as not to get caught.

It is worth refreshing our memories of the stance adopted at that time by Washington's allies. Disappointment and slight displeasure at how the United States had deceived them, and after the necessary pause for mutual remission of sins in the NATO circle, a show of sympathy for the boss who had found himself in an awkward position, then an expression of understanding of the motives for his actions, and finally solidarity with regard to the need to oppose the Soviets, who behave "suspiciously," laying excessive emphasis emphasis on sovereignty and international law. This is roughly how they reasoned: Ultimately the U-2's were flying for the benefit of the whole of the West, and it was not "gentlemanly" to leave the United States without propaganda assistance.

That, in brief, is the essence of the old story which so heavily burdened the international atmosphere. A story which, it must be said, did not end with the U-2 disaster.

The cumbersome American intelligence machinery regrouped sluggishly and creakingly. They tried again many a time to take the Soviet air defense system by storm, so to speak, or to gnaw holes in it. They did not shrink from sacrifices. These sacrifices were calculated beforehand and the losses measured against the expected result. All's fair in war, even a secret war.

At the same time, alongside space technology, sophisticated air reconnaissance technology worth billions of dollars was being created. Supersonic, "uncatchable" SR-71's with a long range and a high ceiling arrived to take the place of the U-2. AWACS and RC-135 planes were adopted, packed full of apparatus making it possible to move along the border and "squint" sideways deep into foreign territory for a distance of several hundred kilometers.

What more is needed, one might wonder? But militarist appetites are insatiable. Much is needed. Observations from space orbits and "sideways views" were no substitute for direct reconnaissance work from relatively low altitudes -- in order to identify the locations of critically important pinpoint targets and subsequently incorporate the information thus obtained into the missile guidance system.

It is for that reason, and not out of abstract curiosity, that U.S. intelligence organs have been and are prepared to take any risk and commit the most flagrant provocations, totally disregarding the elementary norms of international life and human morality. They do not even shrink from involving specially equipped civil aircraft in espionage operations. Even the presidential airliners on which the White House bosses travel have not escaped this fate. Presidents cover illegal "penetrations" with their own person. Or are used for cover -- that does not change the crux of the matter.

When they deliberately erased the external signs of distinction between civil and military aircraft, the American military and their contractors were guided not so much by the desire to save money as by considerations of camouflage. For instance, the E4-B machine is visually indistinguishable from the Boeing 747. The radar screen shows no difference between that same Boeing and the RC-135.

Let us refer to the opinion of experts cited by THE WASHINGTON POST. It is practically impossible," they declare, to distinquish an RC-135 from a Boeing 747. American technicians have confused these "two targets" if their lines of movement have passed close to each other. "Mistakes of this kind by air traffic control in the United States in identifying planes have more than once almost led to a midair collision," the newspaper says, quoting officials.

R. Reagan's claim that the configuration of the Boeing 747 is characteristic "only" of a passenger airliner is designed for uninformed people and betrays the propagandist nature of the President's argument. Total incompetence and inappropriate superficiality, about which much has been written in our country and abroad, mark his excursions into matters of navigation. By appealing to emotions, the President wants to suppress the inescapable fact that in the case of the South Korean plane the "wanderings" which ended in tragedy began not in the air, but on the ground, not because of instrument "faults," but through the evil design of people who had entered into a criminal deal.

To conceal and hide the truth in such a way that nobody can dig it up, to divert suspicion and accusations -- that is the essential purpose of R. Reagan's frenzied activity in the past week and the violent "indignation" which he and his representatives tirelessly display over the "barbaric" destruction of a "civilian" aircraft by the "heartless Russians." Cover your tracks at all costs -- that is the task formulated. That is the origin of the hastily concocted "diversionary statements," 1983 model.

It is sometimes astonishing to behold the naivety laced with cynicism, the devil-may-care attitude to all the canons of logic, with which Washington plays its dirty game. How many questions "why" remain unanswered -- why did the American and Japanese ground control posts controlling the South Korean plane's flight not correct its course? Why were the rules for passing through control points on an international route not observed on this occasion? Why, knowing, as has been admitted, that Soviet fighters had already intercepted an intruder over Kamchatka, did the competent U.S. and Japanese authorities not immediately make it known to Soviet organs that a civilian plane carrying passengers was in trouble because of technical failures, why did the "humanism" spring up only after the tragedy happened? Why are correspondents fabbed off with inarticulate mumbling when they inquire about the content of exchanges between U.S. and Japanese air traffic control posts and the crew of the intruder plane? There is no end to these questions "why," and when no convincing answer is given to a single one of them, silence speaks louder than words.

The cock-and-bull stories about night blindness allegedly overcoming South Korean pilots as they approach the Soviet borders can hardly convince anyone. The story about the "accidental rendezvous" between the South Korean plane and an RC-135 -- which, according to Washington's information, was fulfilling an "ordinary reconnaissance flight" -- immediately before the incursion into Soviet airspace will not do, eigher. After the publication of detailed information at the USSR Defense Ministry and USSR Foreign Ministry press conference, the Americans will have to think of something new. The State Department sends correspondents on to the Pentagon. The Pentagon refuses to comment on secret operations. Naturally, it is even less inclined to talk about them before and during their execution. So the defense facilities of the side against whom the operations are conducted has to rely on objective signals from instruments and the actual circumstances.

The facts prove irrefutably, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov stressed at the press conference, that the incursion by the KAL plane into Soviet airspace was a deliberate, carefully planned reconnaissance operation. It was controlled form certain centers on U.S. and Japanese territory. A civil aircraft was chosen deliberately, disregarding and perhaps even counting on the loss of human lives.

Officials in the State Department and the White House apparatus, who would easily identify any plane at any distance if you showed it to them, hardly moderated the preemptoriness of their expressions when they put forward the argument that the Soviet pilots made no "serious attempts to identify or warn the aircraft." What, pray, were our fighters doing for 2 and 1/2 hours? What further warnings were needed in addition to the 120 tracer shells? Who, being of sound mind, will believe it was more difficult for former South Korean Air Force Colonel (Chon Pen-in), who had flown 6,618 hours, to distinguish land from water and to recognize Kamchatka or Sakhalin, than for the Soviet pilots to determine the intruder's nationality and grasp the finer points of its unusual mission?

True, in the attempt to confuse other people they have sunk so deep into lies themselves that they do not know what to say next. Fear of the truth makes them seize on the idea that what happened is fated to remain impenetrable. Nobody will ever learn the truth, R. Reagan prophesies. How much he wants that!

Yes, all the hopes of those who planned the latest penetration of Soviet airspace are pinned on the assumption that the witnesses who were on the intruder plane and the evidence will not talk. If Powers had not bailed out by parachute or if he had used the poison which he was considerately given for the road, Washington would probably to this day be sticking to the story about "air samples." That time, they were unlucky, although the CIA, in spite of everything, boasted that the information obtained earlier by means of U-2's "more than compensates for this final tragedy..." Perhaps the authors of the new adventure are satisfied as they unhurriedly sum up its results in the silence of their offices. The tracks appear to be well covered. The secret is sealed with the lives of many people. Now none of them will open their mouth. And except for two or three people, no doubt until the last moment nobody on the airliner even knew that he was taking part in an unusual journey. That makes their death all the more deplorable.

However, human victims are not enough for the U.S. leadership. It wants political victims too. R. Reagan and company are giving vent to their aggressive urges, throwing abuse and slander by the bucketful, pulling out all the stops in the desire to kindle mass hysteria -- blind, destructive hysteria. They are trying to bring international tension to a pitch of extreme exacerbation which would make accord, cooperation, and mutual consideration of states' interests impossible for a long time to come. The worse things are, the better it is, the more militarism can have its head and the easier it is to prepare "crusades" and pursue world domination.

As before, the allies are backing up Washington to the extent of their opportunities and zeal, sometimes forgetting substantial "details." Before, in 1960, President D. Eisenhower did not stoop so low himself, but entrusted others in his administration with making false "diversionary statements." He, however undiplomatically, assumed the final responsibility for the U-2 adventure. Since that time fashions have changed in the White House, as anyone who wants to can see for himself. And of course, you will not find many people to envy the present Western figures when it comes out that they were used as cover for one of the dirtiest deeds created in Washington. But that is how the world is arranged -- sooner or later, secrets come out.

KAL INCIDENT SEEN AS U.S. DOMESTIC PLOY

PM111507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Yu. Kornilov article: "The Provocateurs' Downfall"]

[Text] "We shall continue to act in accordance with our laws, which fully meet international norms. This also applies equally to the question of ensuring the security of our borders."

Thus runs the Soviet Government statement, and this well-measured terminology expresses with the utmost fullness and precision the attitude of Soviet people to the major provocative intelligence operation conceived and implemented by Washington.

It is aximotic that methods match policy. It is hard to expect that those U.S. imperialist circles who stubbornly gamble on strength and on the aggravation of confrontation will then resolve problems of the utmost importance to the peoples of the world at the negotiating table. Those who declare their political credo to be "peace based on strength" and who do not conceal their desire to dominate sovereign countries and peoples are not likely to take foreign policy actions marked by a desire for good-neighborliness and cooperation. The arsenal of their methods is quite different: it contains military pressure and intervention, economic pressure, terror and blackmail, espionage and ideological subversion. This hegemonist policy, profoundly hostile to the peoples, also found expression in the act of provocation with the South Korean aircraft that infiltrated USSR airspace.

It is now quite obvious that this criminal act appeared to those U.S. circles who planned it like a gamble that they could not lose: If the Boeing spyplane succeeded in flying many hundreds of kilometers unhindered over USSR territory, they argued, it would provide U.S. special services files with important data; if the operation failed, the event could be used as a pretext for large-scale political provocation against the Soviet Union. The teletypes of the world's news agencies had not had time to carry the news of what happened during the night of 1 September before the propaganda drums were thundering deafeningly from the United States. They were proclaiming that the latter-day Washington "crusaders" were rushing full tilt to attack the USSR with lies.

The role of director of the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign was assumed by U.S. President R. Reagan, who was followed by the entire presidential host and the whole gigantic machine of bourgeois propaganda, which actively joined in fanning up a shameless ballyhoo. The aim is clear: It is to try to denigrate the Soviet Union and its social system, to arouse hatred against Soviet people, to present the USSR's foreign policy aims in a distorted light, and to divert attention from its peace initiatives.

In commenting on "Operation Boeing," foreign observers and press organs are drawing attention to the fact that the opeation was undertakenby U.S. special services just 5 days before the beginning of the decisive round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and on the eve of the opening of the new session of the U.S. Congress, which is to approve the new military budget. Was this a coincidence? Of couse not! With regard to the Geneva talks, it is no secret that from the very outset the United States has taken a negative or -- to be more precise -- a frankly obstructionist stance there and is merely using dialogue on European security as a cover for its militarist plans aimed at transforming Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage and a bridgehead for delivering a first nuclear strike against the USSR and its allies. However, since Washington is finding it increasingly difficult to explain to the public why it is striving so stubbornly to deploy its Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, it has become necessary to urgently create a "pretext' to make it possible to continue the line of blocking the talks. The act of provocation involving the South Korean aircraft was just such a "pretext." It was no coincidence that the U.S. President rained down a hail of slander against the USSR over the act of provocation in the Far East organized by the Americans themselves and exclaimed in his typically theatrical and rhetorical manner: How can you hold talks with a state capable of such actions?! Next day THE NEW YORK TIMES bluntly stated that according to Reagan's calculations, the "Boeing episode" will enable him to enlist support for Washington's plans linked to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe. "Strange as it may appear, Washington is even prepared to use human sacrifice to justify its arms race philosophy," Oskar Lafontaine, prominent FRG politician and chairman of the Saarland Social Democratic Party of Germany organization, has stated with complete justification.

The organization of the South Korean aircraft's incursion into Soviet air space also has the most direct bearing on the coming session of the U.S. Congress. What, in fact, is the U.S. "political backdrop" to this operation, which has been the signal for acting out a vile anti-Soviet show on the theme of Moscow's "aggressiveness" and "brutality"? Washington has announced that it has drawn up a 5-year plan for the "rearming of America," on which it is proposed to spend an astronomical sum in excess of $1.5 trillion: The plan is to spend on the creation of weapons of destruction and death in 5 years as much as was spent in the previous two decades. These insane militarist plans, which are being implemented against a backdrop of economic recession, are causing increasing anxiety among sober-minded U.S. politicians. The waves of the mass antiwar movement are rising ever higher in the country. In such a situation the old, infuriating fabrications about the mythical "Soviet military threat" have no longer been sufficient to push through the new military programs -- what was needed was some new bugbear, a new, more sophisticated and malicious lie. And that was when the U.S. special services presented the White House with "Operation Boeing."

This "operation" was carried out during the night of 1 September, and just 5 days later Reagan, apparently believing on television to state that a "divergence of opinions existed" within the U.S. Congress on defense questions and call on congressmen to "ponder well the Russians' aggression when they examine questions of safeguarding security." Thereby it was reaffirmed that anti-Sovietism and militarism are just two sides of the same coin, and that in an atmosphere of increasing tension and anti-Soviet hysteria, the U.S. leaders would like to avoid resolving major international problems affecting the peoples' fate.

In itself, of course, the method of using provocation in the hope of concealing or justifying the aggressive tendency of their policy is not new to U.S. imperialist circles. Let us recall the so-called "Tonkin incident" of 1964, when a group of U.S. warships which had approached the Vietnamese coast opened fire on coastal population centers while at the same time it was announced in Washington that it was the U.S. warships themselves that had been "subjected to attack"; it is common knowledge that this incident was the "pretext" for unleashing the "dirty war" against revolutionary Vietnam. But although Reagan and company cannot claim the patent for such "innovations" in the organization of provocation and sabotage, they have added something specifically "Reaganesque" to this base tactic, insofar as the White House has never before acted so brazenly. Nor have Washington's politicians ever demonstrated with such cynical frankness that they are even prepared to sacrifice the lives of completely innocent people for their own, selfish political advantage!

But even though the Washington organizers of "Operation Boeing" viewed this venture as "a gamble they could not lose," they had clearly overlooked one thing: Nowadays, any international provocation, whatever the depth of secrecy in which it is prepared and however carefully it is planned, always contains a boomerang effects and sooner or later rebounds against those who undertook it. That is what has happened in this instance. The numerous and irrefutable facts, expert testimonies, and press materials leave no doubt that the Boeing bearing the inscription "made in USA" was over Soviet territory deliberately and that it was carrying out an intelligence mission. Washington fiercely continues denying the patently obvious. The value of such "refutations" is well known: let us just recall what happened in 1960 when the United States sent a lockheed U-2 aircraft on an espionage flight over the USSR. Even after the aircraft had been shot down in the Sverdlovsk region and G.F. Powers, its pilot, had given evidence in Moscow, various U.S. Government departments including the State Department still tried to "refute" the espionage character of the flight and feigned indignation over the "monstrous" accusations of espionage against Washington....

Although Washington and some other NATO countries are continuing their shameless exploitation of lies about the USSR, even now it is more than obvious that the initiators of the hysterical anti-Soviet ballyhoo have not achieved their goal. And that is no surprise. After all, if you pay any heed to Mr Reagan's malicious blatherings, it would seem that in incursion by a foreign aircraft into the air space of a sovereign state is almost a "legitimate act" and that the measures taken by that state to safeguard the security of its own borders are "barbarous" and "evil." Such "concepts," of course, correspond to the line of the global hegemonist foreign policy of Washington, which declares for all to hear that virtually the whole world is the "sphere of U.S. vital interests." But they are firmly rejected by the international public. And what is the worth of the White House boss' arguments on "moral principles" and "humanitarian spirit"! What morality and humaneness can there be from the statesmen of a country that most cruelly deprived millions of people of their lives in Indochina, which in conjunction with Israeli aggressors kills Lebanese and Palestinians, and which has the lives of tens of thousands of Chilean and Salvadoran patriots on its conscience?

The book "Operation Overshoot," published by the U.S. spy pilot G.F. Powers in the United States in 1970, cites the following fact: White House press secretary J. Haggerty was asked what lessons Washington intended to draw from the failure of the U-2 spy mission? "Not to get caught!" he answered tersely. From the viewpoint of American spies that is perhaps good advice but it clearly has one shortcoming: As the failure of "Operation Boeing" has reaffirmed, that advice is absolutely impracticable. The Soviet Union and the Soviet Armed Forces will continue to resolutely rebuff to all who feel to test the firmness of the USSR's borders.

As for the attempts by U.S. ruling circles to use the criminal act of provocation of fuel tension and to justify their aggressive course toward thermonuclear world war, just one comment need be made on that score: He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind! The whirlwind of universl anger and imagination.

PLANE LINKED TO PLANS FOR 'TORPEDOING' DIPLOMACY

PM111410 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Igor Sinitsin commentary under the general rubric "The Public is Indignant:" "The CIA's Dirty Imprint"]

[Text] The lives of 269 people have been added to the list of victims of U.S. imperialism and its tool -- the CIA. The tragic incident in the Far East of the Soviet Union is evoking bitter regret. In connection with this, both the USSR's leading circles and public opinion resolutely denounce the people who deliberately, or as a result of criminal neglect, allowed people to perish and who are now attempting to use what has happened in an unscrupulous political game.

Beyond any doubt the methods used in organizing the present provocation are not new. This kind of thing has happened before.

Exactly 25 years ago, in September 1958, within the framework of air reconnaissance operations over the Soviet Union, code-named Elint, which was carried out on the U.S. special services' instructions by means of U.S. Air Force flights in the vicinity of Soviet radar installations, A U.S. C-130 aircraft violated the Soviet border and intruded into the airspace of Soviet Armenia. Following the publication in the Soviet Union of the announcement that a U.S. Hercules C-130 caught fire and burned up above the territory of the Armenian SSR, Washington tried to use its own method for misleading world public opinion: The U.S. authorities launched a smear campaign against the USSR.

An account was even concocted according to which the Soviet fighter aircraft allegedly "enticed" the U.S. military plane across the border onto its own territory and then shot it down.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. special services at the time produced a tape containing a recorded "conversation" between Soviet fighter pilots. Part of that forgery, assembled somewhere in the CIA or the NSA, went as follows: "The target is in front of me, I am attacking.... You are attacking the target -- four-engined transport aircraft No 218.... Yes, I.... The target is already burning.... A large section of the target has dropped away.... Look, it can no longer save itself, it has gone down...."

At the time, the Soviet Union very sensibly pointed out that the "recording" presented by the Americans was reminiscent of Hollywood scenarios. Furthermore, it had obviously been produced by somebody who had no idea either about the Russian language or the terminology used in air combat.

It is plain to see that the scenario of the present provocation bears the same imprint as the one which failed 25 years ago. Tokyo and Washington are again showing off their tricks with "recordings."

The inspirers and executors of Operation Elint obviously learned nothing from its failure. Less than 3 years later, in the spring of 1960, a U-2 spy plane was shot down over Sverdlovsk. The pilot, Powers, saved himself by parachute. However, in the court before which the violator was brought in the USSR it emerged that he had no right to still be alive. Colonel (Shelton), his commander, had given the pilot before his flight a small box containing a needle covered with poison. Powers was under obligation to end his life rather than reveal the secrets of the secret services.

The defendant also claimed that he operated certain switches on the aircraft without knowing how the equipment functioned. Prosecutor Rudenko then asked him whether he knew that the violation of foreign airspace was a crime? Powers replied in the negative.

"So you could just as easily have dropped an atom bomb: After all, you would only have needed to throw a switch," Rudenko stated.

"Yes, that would have been possible," Powers agreed, "but the U-2 was not carrying atom bombs. Bombers have a special undercarriage [podveshivayushcheye ustroystvo]."

"But your aircraft penetrated Soviet airspace at an altitude of around 20,000 meters. At that kind of height you can't tell from below what it is carrying, an atom bomb or something else," the prosecutor retorted.

There are many similarities between that provocation and the present one. Above all, the fact that Soviet air defense was totally ignorant of what was on board the intruding aircraft, which penetrated 500 km into USSR airspace by night: electronic espionage equipment, or nuclear bombs, or cruise missiles -- it was capable of carrying at least two dozen of them.

Second, there is a striking similarity in terms of the special services' timing of this most severe provocation. In the earlier case right-wing U.S. reaction and its agents in the CIA were hellbent on finding grounds for torpedoing the U.S.-Soviet summit planned for May 1960. The U.S. State Department's admission a week before the planned meeting that, on taking office, the President instructed that every possible effort be made to obtain military information about the USSR, naturally ruled out the possibility of a meeting.

In the present case, when the whole world is expecting a positive outcome at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, when public opinion is becoming ever more insistent in its demand for the preservation and strengthening of detente, the action by the U.S. and allied special services in the Far East takes on a particularly sinister hue.

Finally, we come to the modus operandi in this case. The Paris paper LIBERATION draws attention to a detail of some importance: In 1978 a Boeing 707 of the same South Korean Airline on the Paris-Seoul route, instead of flying over the North Pole, also "went off course" and found itself above closed areas of the Kola Peninsula, which is as strategically important as Kamchatka and Sakhalin.

The dirty imprint of the CIA and the other U.S. special services is clearly visible in the case of these plain, historical facts. Against the background of the current U.S. militarist hysteria, the fact that Flight 007 was chosen for a new, bloody provocation appears particularly grotesque and horrible. According to Fleming, a writer who was once in imperialist intelligence, this was the number given to agents licensed to kill. When someone in Washington sanctioned the operation involving the Boeing on Flight 007, do you think he was acting in the spirit of Hollywood symbolism? That would have been particularly cynical. Will public opinion find out who he was?

U.S. ANTI-SOVIET 'HULLABALOO' 'BUILT ON LIES'

LD121051 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As certain circles in the USA are heightening the rabid anti-Soviet hullabaloo around the provocation with the South Korean "Boeing" that intruded into the airspace of the USSR, the provocation they organized themselves, it becomes ever more obvious that all this hullabaloo, from beginning to end, is built on lies, on a crude, brazen distortion of facts. Another confirmation of this is a statement of the U.S. Department of State concerning the question whether the plane was warned that it had violated the Soviet borders.

As is known, a statement of the Soviet Government presented a full and objective picture of what was taking place on the night from August 31 to September 1 in the airspace of the USSR, first over Kamchatka and then over Sakhalin. The Soviet side emphasised particularly that everything had been done to warn the South Korean "Boeing" that crudely violated the USSR border that it had intruded into the airspace of others. For this purpose a Soviet fighter plane fired warning shots with tracer shells along the flight path of the intruder plane. such a measure is envisaged by international rules.

This fact was denied prooflessly by Washington which tries to present the matters in such a way as if the Soviet Union "attacked" a certain plane that has "strayed by chance." President Reagan said in one of his speeches that there are no indications that the Soviet Union tried to warn a plane by firing tracer shells. After it was stated authoritatively at a press conference in Moscow about the attempts to warn the intruder plane, they in the Pentagon started asserting that the Soviet plane, don't you see, "could not" fire tracer shells since fighter planes of this type are not equipped with aircraft cannons. When the Soviet press refuted this fact, too, the State Department had to admit that the Soviet Union, indeed, warned the "Boeing" by firing tracer shells along the flight path of the plane.

At the same time, the State Department announced that it will issue a "revised version" of the recorded conversations between the Soviet command post and the Soviet pilot. The question naturally arises: Does this mean that they in Washington had so far been using falsified recordings? It is not accidental that it was noted at the press conference in Moscow that all these "recordings" could not be believed since they have been falsified from beginning to end....

In a word, it is quite apparent that under the pressure of irrefutable facts Washington is shifting and dodging, and getting entangled in its own lies ever more, has to admit these lies if only partially. We shall see what happens next. As to the Soviet and international public, it awaits from the Reagan administration the answer to two questions: Who and for what purpose sent an intruder plane into the airspace of the USSR and why the "Boeing" plane, which was clearly sent on a spy mission, had passengers on board. And no matter how the masterminds of the provocation are dodging they cannot avoid answering these questions....

Seeks 'Dirty Political Ends'

LD111731 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 11 Sep 83

["Truth Vs. Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration, using the atmosphere of tension and anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up by the United States itself over the provocation involving a reconnaissance plan, would like to avoid resolving major international problems concerning the fate of mankind. This is the main message of press comments and remarks by prominent state and political figures, representatives of the foreign public who resolutely denounce the American circles which, having organised the spy mission of the South Korean airliner, now use the incident for their dirty political ends.

The mass media attach prime importance to the press conference organised by the Soviet defence and foreign affairs ministries. It is stressed that facts set forth at the press conference provide ample evidence of Washington's responsibility for the provocative intrusion of the South Korean plane into Soviet airspace.

Quoting excerpts from Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov's statement about the factual aspects of the incident, many mass media bodies in the West ask: Why does the American Administration refuse to publish transcripts of the conversations conducted by the intruder plane with services which controlled its flight? It is these transcripts, as the foreign, including American press stresses, which could shed light on the fact why the South Korean airliner found itself in the Soviet Union's airspace. It is becoming more and more obvious, says a statement by a democratic organisation, the People's Mobilisation Against War, that the U.S. Administration carefully conceals from the public the facts which could clear up the matter. One should not forget that Americans were deceived on many occasions by their own government. This happened during the incident involving the spy plane U-2, during the period of the Vietnam war, in the times of administration, this time as well, is prepared to delude the public and conceal the true initiators of the intruder plane "incident".

What would happen if a foreign plane flew over closed U.S. regions? The newspaper BOSTON GLOBE is asked by its reader. If a U.S. air-defence duty officer found an unidentified plane flying at night without navigation lights for a long time over secret American defence regions, ignoring all warnings from U.S. fighting aircraft, he would, undoubtedly, order to shoot down the intruder plane. It not, he would be sacked from the army, the reader writes.

At the same time, certain circles in the United States with CIA and Pentagon connections, which are directly responsible for the anti-Soviet provocation, are trying to distort the facts given at the press conference in Moscow and deny ordinary Americans a chance to come to know the truth about the incident. According to the ABC Television Network, the Pentagon claims that the Soviet plane could not give warning shots with tracer shells since it was not armed with airguns. This is an obvious lie. Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov told the press conference with full certainty and knowledge that four salvoes of warning gunfire were made using 120 tracer shells all in all.

It is indicative that American services go further and further in their attempt to falsfiy obvious facts and avoid giving an answer to the questions to clear up the matter.

Thus, the White House announced with much pomp that it possesses a recording of the conversations allegedly conducted by the pilots of the Soviet fighter-planes who monitored the flight of the South Korean spy aircraft. Officials in the Reagan administration even attempted to play back the fabricated tape during a meeting of the U.N. Security Council. But their undertaking failed, adding to their embarrassment. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reported from the United Nations that a muffled voice was heard from the tape. The spectacle at the Security Council conference hall was staged at such a low technical level that even Russian-speaking representatives of Western states said they did not understand anything.

The falsification is apparent. But they in Washington rely on this falsification in drawing "conclusions" about the Soviet Union's "lack of humanity" and demanding "punishment" for the USSR. Reagan continues his brazen smear anti-Soviet campaign, making statements which THE WASHINGTON POST describes as rabid rhetoric. Disregarding the undeniable facts, he is trying to impose on Americans the feeling of fear and hostility towards the Soviet policy.

Simulantaneously, the arms race is being escalated in the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria, ever new military programmes are announced. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the political atmosphere, generated by the White House, is used by Reagan to wrest from Congress funds to implement the MX programmes and justify the deployment of new American weaponry systems in Western Europe.

ANTI SOVIET PROTESTS IN U.S. 'PLANNED'

PM121421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov report under the rubric "Behind The Scenes": "Planned Passions"]

[Text] New York -- ...This time the organizers of anti-Soviet demonstrations tried particularly hard. Several hundred people came to the premises of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. They shouted slogans to order, threatened reprisals against Soviet diplomats, and tried to break through the police cordon.

Such scenes are often to be seen in the United States these days. The American mass media hasten to present it as a "sensation" that in one state the local authorities banned the sale of "Russian vodka," while in another they refused to receive guests from the Soviet Union. And of course, the stream of vile lies continues.

The owner of the small shop on 72d street where I usually buy my newspapers in the mornings exploded: "They print a lot of garbage."

The current anti-Soviet campaign is following the standard scenario. As before, the signal for it to begin was provided by remarks by the head of state. R. Reagan attacked the Soviet Union with slanderous assertions. His "theses," with a few alterations to suit the tastes of the crowd, rapidly appeared on the placards of participants in anti-Soviet demonstrations.

The White House is now continuing to fan the anti-Soviet campaign. This is the aim of the President's decision to close the U.S. offices of Aeroflot and the promise to take "other measures."

The President's aides are pleased. They assert loudly that the "correctness" of R. Reagan's "views" about the Soviet Union and the socialist way of life has allegedly received "new confirmation." They also refer to telegrams received by the White House and telephone calls whose originators support the President. L. Speakes, the President's press assistant, was, however, forced to admit that the telegrams and calls in support of the administration are organized, as a rule, by extreme and conservative organizations. Incidentlly, these circles insist that the President should take more, tougher, measures against the "Russians."

The administration's stance has its effect on the behaviour of local authorities. They not infrequently connive with the organizers of anti-Soviet demonstrations and sometimes give them direct support. This was the case in the New York suburb of Glen Cove, where the out-of-town residence of the Soviet Union's permanent mission to the United Nations is located. The city authorities did not take steps to protect the residence from the crowd of raging hooligans who made no secret of their intention of breaking into its territory. And they had no particular trouble in doing so.

The provocation was carefully prepared. Cameramen from several television companies and newspaper photographers kept watch by the residence's gates from the morning. When the thugs broke down the gates, using police barriers as a battering ram, the cameramen entered the residence's territory with them. The police did not arrest a single hooligan although a flagrant breach of the law was committed and the Soviet residence's extraterritoriality was violated.

Parente, the mayor of Glen Cove, conducted himself like a hooligan after this provocation. Arriving at the residence to express, as he put it, his "regret about the incident," the mayor started talking in a raised voice, trying to justify the organizers of the provocation.

But something else must be mentioned. Many Americans do not approve the anti-Soviet campaign being waged by the administration. In recent days I have repeatedly seen that many people are trying to understand what really happened over the South Korean airliner. I will quote two letters published in a local newspaper in the last few days.

"Instead of objectively and soberly studying what happened on 1 September, many people are using the tragic loss of the South Korean airliner to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria in our country. The lesson we must learn from this event is that we must not break off relations with the Soviets. Obviously if East-West relations were less hostile such incidents could be avoided. It is necessary to energetically continue efforts to lessen international tension."

This letter was written to THE WASHINGTON POST by (M. Moubi), a member of the Committee for a Sound Nuclear Policy. And here is a second letter published in the same paper: "The fate of the South Korean airliner," (M. ?Klass) writes from South Carolina, "is the latest evidence of what the arms race does to the world.

The philosophy of nuclear deterrence does not help to preserve peace. It exerts pressure on peoples and individuals." Today it is more necessary than ever for the United States to pursue a policy of reducing nuclear arms -- those are the views arrived at by Americans who think soberly about the events taking place in the world.

KAL INCIDENT BENEFITS ARMS MANUFACTURERS

LD130545 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Sep 83

[From "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] The propagandistic devil's sabbath, which has been orchestrated by Washington over the provocation with the South Korean aircraft, continues. True, it should be noted, that, under pressure of irrefutable evidence of the reconnaissance mission which was carried out by the Boeing 747 over strategic military targets of the USSR -- and the evidence, as is known, was set out in the statement by the Soviet Government and during the press conference in Moscow -- the mass media in the capitalist countries, and government circles, too, are voicing more and more doubts as to the authenticity of the version put out by Washington. There is every reason for this. For example, the Japanese TBS television company requested an interview with the heads of the intermediate airfield at Anchorage in Alaska, from where the intruder plane followed what was not an established international route but set off in the direction of Soviet territory. However, disappointment awaited the Japanese television people. The airfield chiefs not only did not grant them an interview, but also refused point-blank to give any information about the flight of the South Korean airliner. We have been instructed by Washington not to concern ourselves with this question, they said in Anchorage.

It is also remarkable that the governments of the United States of American and Japan have been forced to admit at last, in spite of their earlier claims, that the Soviet fighter fired warning shots with tracer shells along the course of the aircraft's flight path before the flight was stopped.

I have asked Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, to comment on all these latest reports on the incident with the South Korean aircraft.

[Zholkver] While I was listening to the reports which you, Viktor Viktorovich, have been reading, I could not help noticing what was absent from them. Answers have still not come in from Washington to questions which people all over the world are asking themselves: How, indeed, did the South Korean aircraft come to be in the Soviet Union's airspace? And why did the American and Japanese tracking stations not return it to an international route?

And, of course, one must also ponder as to who benefited from all this? It seems to me that one answer to this question is given in an article which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day. It says there that the incident with the South Korean aircraft helped - - I quote - - to make the shares of military contractors go up on Wall Street. THE NEW YORK TIMES goes on: Many analysts believe that Reagan is using this incident to demand that Congress approve an increase in military spending. I must say that one does not have to be a particularly shrewd analyst to make such a prognosis. In his very first statements following the summer recess, the Washington administration intends to work for the quickest possible adoption of several major military programs at once. As the chairmen of the sub-committees of both houses on allocations have already stated, it is, first and foremost, a matter of the deployment of the new MX strategic missiles, each with 10 atomic warheads. At the same time, plans are being pushed through for the deployment of the American Pershing-II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe.

It is not difficult to understand who is most interested in this. Take, for example, the Californian Northrop concern. During the period of detente, its shares were quoted on Wall Street at $5 each; now, they are worth $75. Why? Well, because Northrop obtained a huge, expensive order from the Pentagon for the production of MX and Tomahawk guidance systems. Why precisely Northrop? The American press itself does not hide the fact that this concern is particularly closely linked with the notorious California mafia, which now occupies the top command posts in Washington, from Pentagon chief Weinberger to many executives in the White House, and even its boss himself, a former governor of California.

All these facts once again corroborate as to who sent and why the South Korean aircraft into the USSR's airspace, and then, evidently according to a previously prepared script, let loose a noisy camapign on behalf of a new round of the arms race.

U.S. AIMS AT 'AGGRAVATING' WORLD SITUATION

LD130411 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The Reagan administration has been shipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, using as a pretext the provocation with a reconnaissance plane organized by the United States itself. What are the aims of the ill-intentioned campaign? This question, writes Leonid Levchenko, is raised with good reason by the news media in many countries. The press and leading statesmen and public figures are demanding that the States Administration tell the truth about the spy mission fulfilled by a South Korean liner in Soviet airspace. There has been no reply from Washington, what is more Washington is refusing to make public the tapes of radio exchanges between the intruder plane and the services that directed its flight, even though this -- according to worldwide opinion -- could shed light on why the plane appeared over strategically important regions in Soviet airspace.

Judging by the actions of the American side the conclusion suggests itself that the provocation was prepared by the American Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon and that it pursued far-reaching political aims. The provocations came at a time when the Geneva talks on nuclear missiles had entered the decisive stage. The medium range missiles that the United States plans to deploy in Western Europe despite emergetic protests by various public forces on the European continent. [sentence as heard] It is obvious that the USA masterminded its major provocation against the USSR with still broader goals in mind, namely aggravating the international situation in general.

Those who organized the criminal action would like to divert the attention of states and peoples from the truly burning tasks that must be solved without delay, first and foremost the problem of stopping the arms race and notably reducing the strategic and nuclear arms in Europe. The Reagan administration's actions that followed the organized provocation show that the administration hopes to gain much politically in order to carry out its militarist plans, plans that carry a nuclear threat to all of humanity. While putting up its anti-Soviet propaganda show the White House is pressing for greater military spending. According to John Tower, who is in the chair of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, the so-called incident can help Reagan get congressional approval of such military programs as the production of MX strategic missiles, new generation strategic bombers and other armaments.

It is significant that under the cover of the anti-Soviet hullabaloo the United States continues the killing of civilians in Lebanon, steps up interference in Chad affairs and organizes more acts of aggression against Nicaragua, including bombing raids on residential areas. In short, the United States is aggravating the international situation and expanding the zone of conflicts in various parts of the world.

U.S. BUILDING CASE ON 'EMOTIONS,' FEARS EVIDENCE

LD122340 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Nobody will ever know who fed the wrong information into the computers of South Korean Flight 007. Formulated by President Reagan this idea underlines the current anti-Soviet campaign in the United States. Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov discusses this and other aspects of the incident with the South Korean plane.

Offense is the best defense. Hoping that nobody will ever uncover any evidence about the Boeing and its true mission in Soviet airspace, U.S. officials built their case against the Soviet Union on emotions. They flatly refuse to answer specific questions. But no offensive operation, even if it's a propaganda campaign, can succeed without proper regard for such a theoretically [as heard] eventuality that the truth will out one fine day. The only man in the Reagan administration who apparently gave some thought to this is Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. In interviews on the NBC "Today" and the ABC "Good Morning America" programs he said in part: The most worrisome thing the Soviets are doing right now is refusing any of the nations the right to enter the area where the plane was shot down. He went on, adding the following: I think the reason they are doing that is because they are going to try to manufacture some sort of evidence and come up with some black box dripping with seaweed and claim that the South Korean pilot was a spy or some nonsense like that.

In my view, this is the first major indication that the administration is very much concerned about what would happen in case any evidence were found. This fear, which is never publicly admitted, finds its roots in such past events as the shooting down of the U-2 plane over the Soviet Union in May, 1960, the cooking up of the Tonkin Gulf resolution and other ill-fated propaganda and intelligence projects. Some Western experts believe that President Reagan has already made a mistake by unveiling what he calls an authentic transcript of conversations between Soviet pilots and ground control. There are so many conflicting details about the transcript that even a BBC program last week said that either the transcript was rather crudely edited or that it was compiled by persons who are not experts in Russian.

Another American mistake was that while initially the CIA identified a Soviet interceptor as a MiG-23 subsequent reports mentioned only a Su-15. The trouble is that the Japanese version stuck only to the MiG-23. This is an important detail. Quoting that Jane's edition of the world's combat aircraft, Pentagon experts claim that since the Su-15 is not fitted with guns it could not give any warning shot with tracer shells. These and other things show how carefully the CIA worked on the technical side of the American version before the administration went public with it. But despite this careful homework, a good deal of confusion proved to be unavoidable. Caspar Weinberger's ill-concealed fear that the Soviet Union can come up with some evidence, some black box dripping with seaweed, is tale-telling.

U.S. AUTHORITIES REFUSE JAPANESE TV INTERVIEW

LD121213 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo September 12 TASS -- The Washington administration and the U.S. special services try to conceal the traces of their provocations with the intrusion of a South Korean plane into the airspace of the USSR.

The Japanese television company TBS reported that the authorities of the Anchorage airfield on Alaska, an intermediate airfield after the take-off from which the intruder plane did not fly along the established international route but veered to the Soviet territory, refused categorically to give an interview to the television company's correspondent and to supply any information about the flight of the South Korean airliner, its route, etc. We have been given a directive from Washington not to touch upon this question, a representative of the authorities of the Anchorage airfield told a TBS correspondent.

During the "Round Table" programme organized by the television company prominent Japanese observer Aoki [spelling of name as received] said: The Soviet Union reasonable expressed perplexity as to why the U.S. military services of flight control which registered the flight of the South-Korean plane had not warned the plane of its violation of the Soviet airspace.

JAPAN'S RETALIATION AGAINST AEROFLOT RAPPED

OW130207 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Igor Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] On Friday, 9 September, the Japanese Government adopted a decision to take so-called retaliatory action against Aeroflot, a Soviet airline company which is the largest in the world. In this connection, Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev has filed the following report:

This resentful, unlawful anti-Soviet action was taken as part of the provocative propaganda campaign kicked up in the West, including Japan, in connection with an incident in which a South Korean airliner unlawfully intruded into Soviet airspace to conduct espionage activity. The United States is manipulating this campaign, and President Reagan himself is calling the tune.

Under instructions from Washington U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield called on Foreign Minister Abe and unreservedly demanded that Japan impose anti-Soviet retaliatory measures. The U.S. ambassador strongly emphasized the so-called solidarity of the West, and the ruling circles in Japan have demonstrated their faithfulness toward their obligation as a U.S. ally without paying attention to actual facts or Japan's true national interests.

Naturally this raises the following question: What on earth is the Japanese Government trying to gain from its undisguised anti-Soviet action?

It has been more than 16 years since air routes were opened between Tokyo and Moscow and Western Europe. Since the opening of the air routes, Aeroflot has constantly fulfilled its lofty mission of helping to promote friendship between the Soviet and Japanese peoples and to expand contacts in all areas between the two countries as well as between Japan and Europe. Aircraft from Japan Air Lines -- JAL -- and Western European airline companies have been flying these routes daily over a long period of time. As set forth in the Soviet Government statement, aircraft of foreign countries have been flying for many years along these air routes where scores of international air routes pass through Soviet territory, but nothing has happened to those aircraft as long as they have abided by prescribed regulations.

Undoubtedly, the purpose of the provocative action lies in hindering the development of Japan-Soviet exchanges in various areas, hampering mutual understanding and inciting a distrust of the Soviet people. [Remainder of the program missed due to technical difficulties]

CANADA CRITICIZES U.S. HANDLING OF KAL INCIDENT

LD130424 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Canada has reacted critically to the attempts of Washington to take advantage of the incident with the South Korean plane to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria and aggravate the international situation. Our correspondent in Ottawa, Vadim Lobachenko, has sent in this report.

The Canadians are beginning to realize ever more clearly that the American side is hushing up a number of questions connected with the plane. How and why was it flying for 2 and a half hours deep in Soviet air space? Why didn't the crew respond to the attempts of Soviet pilots to come into contact with them? And why did it fly without navigation lights? That this isn't at all accidental is borne out by what several Canadians have been saying who earlier flew on the South Korean KAL planes on the route New York-Anchorage-Seoul. The newspapers carry a story by (Terry O'Gorman) who with a group of 60 Canadians flew on a South Korean plane along that route. He recalled that soon after they took up [as heard] in Anchorage, in Alaska, the crew demanded that all the passengers draw tight the curtains on the portholes, and for about 2 hours almost all the lights inside the plane were switched off. (O'Gorman) sat near the porthole and when he lifted the curtain he was surprised to see no navigation lights on the wing. Such blackouts are unusual for civil aircraft and the only reason why that could have been done was because South Korean planes have been repeatedly used to fly spy missions against the Soviet Union. This is also confirmed by the Canadian GLOBE AND MAIL which, quoting an American expert in military electronics, (Ernest Glukhman), says that South Korea regularly risks the lives of the air passengers and uses the KAL planes as flying stations to collect intelligence.

In the opinion of the American experts, an airliner is an ideal craft for collecting intelligence. It is sufficiently big, stable and flies relatively slowly. So it can collect especially accurate information about everything that is happening on earth and in the air and on the flight path. A big amount of information can be collected even during one flight. Everything indicates that American special services and their counterparts in South Korea were concerned about obtaining intelligence and not about what could happen to the passengers. And when the adventure failed Washington started a campaign of anti-Soviet hysteria and of poisoning the international atmosphere. In a statement published in Toronto, the Communist Party of Canada pointed out that with every day the objectives pursued by the Reagan administration in connection with the South Korean plane are becoming more and more clear. Reagan intends to use the incident to push through his military programs to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

SOVIET AVIATION WORKERS DEPLORE IFALPA MEASURES

LD101023 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- "The actions of the U.S. Administration, which is waging a vicious anti-Soviet campaign over measures taken with regard to a South Korean plane which flagrantly violated the USSR's state border, are causing the anger and indignation of the Soviet people," the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Aviation Workers said in a statement today.

Clearly acting under U.S. pressure, it said, the leadership of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations (IFALPA) has adopted a decision, contradicting the spirit of the IFALPA Charter and the aims of this organization, to call on the federation members to take discriminatory measures in relation to the airline flights to and from Moscow.

The federation issued the call without waiting for the detailed and objective information which was sent to IFALPA by the Soviet side, and in the absence of the Soviet trade union's representative. A question naturally arises, namely: Why have the IFALPA leaders joined with so much zeal the chorus of anti-Soviet voices, without thinking it essential to make an unbiased study of the case whose provocative essence is becoming more obvious to the world public with every passing day?

Why did it show "moderation" in its decisions of 1973 when the Israeli military destroyed a civilian Libyan airliner, which had strayed off course in daytime and been over foreign territory for only 13 minutes, knowing about its peaceful flight in advance? IFALPA also passed over in silence U.S. special services' bandit attack on an Aeroflot plane in Dallas Airport in 1981, which put the life of the Soviet passengers and crew under threat.

The Central Committee of the Trade Union of Aviation Workers in its statement expressed a strong protest over the instigatory act of the leadership of IFALPA, which is incompatable with its charter and detrimental to the community of pilots, the interests of civil aviation workers, and international air services as a whole. This step is directed against the cause of safeguarding peace and establishing genuine mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations.

The Central Committee of the Trade Union of Aviation Workers declared that it fully ignores the decision taken by the IFALPA leadership and that it will have, if IFALPA fails to revise its stand, to consider other measures in relation to this organization.

COMMENTARY ON KAL INCIDENT, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD111817 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Sep 83

[From "International Panorama" program presents by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello comrades. Autumn 1983 started stormily and poignantly. On the outside, everything is connected with the incident which occurred with the intrusion into Soviet airspace of a foreign plane which, as later transpired, belonged to the South Korean airline. The circumstances of this affair have been described in sufficient detail in the Soviet Government statement and at Friday's Moscow press conference. And yet a full picture, an exhaustive picture of the whole incident requires, of course, answers to many more questions. How could the plane have gone off course? Why did its crew, as Japanese papers write, claim in answer to questions from ground control that the Boeing was following a preset route, a precise course with the code name Romeo-20? But, as you will understand, all these questions are not for the Soviet Government. These are questions for the appropriate American and Japanese departments.

There is yet another cardinal question: Why is this tragic incident taking on the features of an international crisis? And here it occurs to me that it is necessary to bear in mind several groups of facts. On 6 September the Soviet-American talks on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe were duly resumed, and the talks were entering a critically important round -- and it should be stated that the situation taking shape was rather different from that during the first rounds. The Soviet Union had put forward far-reaching proposals on a profound reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. The Soviet side had also announced that the USSR was ready to dismantle and liquidate its missiles above the number which is on the NATO side, that is, belonging to Britain and France. As a result, the Soviet Union would possess nuclear missile facilities in Europe at a numerical level lower than in 1976 when, in fact, the modernization of the appropriate Soviet armaments began.

But there was a whole series of other circumstances which generally created a more favorable picture for reaching agreement at these talks, although there were also quite a few obstacles, in particular such obstacles as the Americans refusal to take into account the British and French nuclear forces, although even a U.S. Congress research group came to the conclusion that it is essential to take into account these nuclear forces of Britain and France.

To take another group of facts: In the Middle East, as you know, another shift in the situation is now again taking place. Israel has pulled back its troops in Lebanon beyond the Al-'Awwali river. It has, in fact, left a very small mountainous region, Alayh and Ash Shuf. What followed? There followed a fresh outbreak of military activities, and in Lebanon there is now again a lot of shooting and killing and those doing the shooting are not just the combatant Lebanese groups; the American warships deployed off the coast of Lebanon and the U.S. Marines are doing the shooting as well. And the United States' responsibility for the Lebanon tragedy is now to be seen even more nakedly than before. Just as naked is the unsavory role the United States is seen to be playing in Central America and the Caribbean, too. And alarm at Reagan's imperial policy has penetrated deep into America itself, and not fortuitously the Reagan government considered it necessary to bring into action political shock-absorbers which would somehow reduce the repercussions from this tough and rapacious policy. I am referring to the Kissinger Commission, the contacts of U.S. envoy Stone with Salvadoran patriots, with representatives of the Contadora group, and the increasing visits of American politicians to Nicaragua.

As autumn approached, America's ramified policy -- a policy which has largely compromised itself -- needed thicker cover, it needed something to distract attention.

And the third group of facts is connected with the political situation in America itself. Another race to the White House has in effect already started and we have grounds to consider that President Reagan has taken the decision to stand for a second term. And Reagan sees very well and recognizes that his possible rivals are pressing him where it hurts: inability to come to agreement with the Russians, presumptuous reliance on force, encouragement of the uncontrolled arms race.

All this, of course, gave Reagan no political advantages whatsoever. What was he to do? Change horses? Change course? For that, however, one needs political wisdom and political boldness and the determination to go against the interests of that same military industrial complex which helped Reagan to become the boss of the White House. Reagan was indeed ready to make some sort of gesture or cosmetic measures -- but further he would not go.

And these are the profound reasons for that crisis, if not in international relations, then at least in Soviet-American relations.

Nevertheless, I believe that in spite of all the thundering of the anticommunist convictions of Reagan and those around him, there are limits to the American policy of enmity, hatred and undermining of international cooperation. These limits exist not only in the fact that the Soviet Union has at its disposal the potential to stand up for its interests and the interests of its friends and allies. In the nuclear age, you see, the choice before us is not a great one. Either peaceful coexistence, or thermonuclear carnage. It can, of course, be said that mankind has already been living on a knife-edge for many years. Who is to say, however, where is the edge of the brink beyond which the path leads into the abyss.

It seems to me to be symptomatic that the autumn began with the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, and that the autumn began with intensive contacts between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the foreign ministers of many states in Madrid and with Comrade Gromyko's working visit to France. And it is characteristic that today, in this anxious world, such frequent voices -- authoritative ones at that -- are resounding in favor of reaching a compromise, a mutually acceptable compromise, at the Geneva negotiations. Many ideas of all sorts are expressed in this connection; ideas counting on preventing the deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe. The objective interests of mankind demand a radical improvement in the political climate, one which, incidentally, would exclude the possibility of occurrence of such incidents as the affair of the aircraft which violated Soviet airspace. It is more important today than even before to consider how international dialogue may be enriched and how new life may be breathed into the process of relaxation of tension. If one looks very closely, too, relaxation of tension and the elements and structure of relaxation of tension have themselves demonstrated stability once again precisely over these last few days.

Comrade Gromyko's conversations in France show that the ideas of peace and peaceful cooperation are not alien to the present French cabinet. The Soviet Union has wholly decent relations with many bourgeois countries including, for instance, with Italy where a new government headed by the socialist Bettino Craxi advocates dialogue between the East and West and development of peaceful cooperation. True, this government lays equal stress on its loyalty to Atlanticism and it readiness to deploy American cruise missiles at Comiso in Sicily. These backward glances to Washington are, of course, a serious hindrance to the evolution of a dynamic and independent foreign policy on the part of the Italian Republic.

U.S. TRYING TO 'BLOCKADE' SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

LD101625 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Following the tragic outcome of Flight 007 on its American-instigated spy mission in Soviet airspace, the United States Administration is again trying to prod West European governments into some kind of sanctions against the USSR. In "Vantage Point," Boris Belitskiy points to some of the ulterior motives behind this suggestion:

The general irresponsible approach of the American leaders to world problems is perhaps most dramatically of all highlighted by their attempt to organize some kind of blockade of the socialist community. But the boomerang effect of their spectacularly unsuccessful grain embargo quickly convinced them that in our day any attempt at sanctions against the Soviet Union causes the most discomfort to the country making such an attempt. Accordingly, the United States Administration has since sought to have other countries pull the chestnuts out of the fire for it and have them suffer the consequences.

The most striking instance of this was its attempt to sabotage the Siberian gas pipeline project by trying to get West European firms to go back on their contracts with Soviet organizations in charge of the project. This attempt proved a complete fiasco when the West European governments saw through the scheme and clearly discarded the motive behind. Today the Siberian gas, already flowing along the pipeline as far as the Western border of the Soviet Union, is a reminder of the absurdity of such King Canute steps by the American Administration.

The latest idea in official quarters in the United States, which has no operating civil aviation links with the Soviet Union, is to get West European governments to suspend their links of this type. This idea is clearly getting a very cool reception in most West European capitals.

Reuter reported yesterday that West Germany was refusing to join in any such undertaking. According to the agency's report the West German foreign minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher, said that Bonn could not meet U.S. wishes and that, unlike the United States, the West European countries had important bilateral civil aviation agreements with Moscow and that businesses have said stopping the flights would seriously hamper trade relations.

The West European countries he was referring to most certainly include Britain, whose trade with the Soviet Union more than doubled in the latter half of the 70's. In general the very idea of economic or other sanctions from any quarter making the Soviet Union renounce its principles, in this case the right to keep foreign spy planes out of its skies, is ludicrous. Ours is a country with rich and varied natural resources, second to those of no other country. More than once in the past when denied something on foreign markets the Soviet Union has simply decided to make it at home. Soviet-built pipelayers, after an American refusal to supply such machines, are the latest case in point.

What the sponsors of various sanctions and embargoes should therefore remember is that these are double-edged swords. The Soviet Union is a vast market for the West and Soviet orders can go a long way toward enabling industries in Western countries to operate at full capacity and provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of people. It would be a supreme act of folly to sacrifice these commercial interests and the jobs they imply merely for the sake of the injured pride of the CIA at having yet another of its spy missions exposed to the whole world.

WORLD MEDIA REACT TO PLANE 'PROVOCATION'

LD111227 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It's been proved beyond doubt that the incursion into Soviet airspace by a plane of the South Korean Airline was a deliberate action, meticulously planned in advance. Such is the keynote of foreign press comments and statements by leading statesmen, politicians and public personalities concerning the provocative flight which was directed from certain centers in the United States and Japan.

The mass media in many countries have been extensively commenting on the Soviet Government's statement and giving detailed accounts of the press conference held in Moscow by the Soviet Defense and Foreign Ministries. They note that the timing of the anti-Soviet provocation is not accidental. At the moment the world public is waiting for radical solutions to major problems concerning the entire human race. These above all are the problems of ending the arms race and of effecting substantial reductions in strategic and nuclear arms in Europe. Solving them requires trust and relaxation of tensions. But the American Administration has different plans. It wants to fuel international tensions and build up the existing weapons of mass destruction and develop new ones. That's why it launched the provocation and is building it up into a noisy anti-Soviet campaign.

According to the Bulgarian newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA, certain people in the United States sacrificed human lives in cold blood and in a criminal way in order to promote their ambitions, dangerous to the whole world. In the German Democratic Republic the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND newspaper says President Reagan is using the crude anti-Soviet action to try to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. In the view of the Hungarian newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP, the United States is deliberately blocking the talks in Geneva and trying to deploy its first strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe at any cost.

The United Nations secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, has said that the incident over the South Korean plane must on no account influence the Geneva talks which, he said, he personally considered exceptionally important. Meanwhile, the Moscow press conference has drawn attention from the mass media in the United States. THE NEW YORK TIMES has carried a shorthand [as heard] report on the conference, saying that the upsurge in international tensions resulting directly from the incident has pushed up the value of the shares of military contractors in Wall Street. American military needs, the paper says, are again in the spotlight and many analysts believe President Reagan is using the aircraft incident to get Congress to meet his demands for increased spending on military programmes, like the MX missile.

The American press also carries a great number of letters to the editor from ordinary citizens who condemn the provocation and the war hysteria being fuelled by Washington. Similar letters have been coming every day from ordinary Britons to the Soviet Embassy in London.

One come from Mr (Speakes) of Blackburn who says that after examining the Soviet Government's statement and the facts listed in Moscow he is absolutely convinced that the steps the Soviet Union took against the intruder plane were fully justified and called for, given the situation. He believes that the American administration is fully responsible for the plane disaster.

According to the West German newspaper, UNSERE ZEIT, the campaign is based on affected emotions and is meant to stir up anti-Soviet sentiments so as to justify any rash move against the socialist countries. According to the executive of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee, what happened to the South Korean plane calls for even greater efforts to achieve results at the disarmament talks so as to ensure the relaxation of international tensions. The Indian newspaper, the NATIONAL HERALD, has said that it's the duty of every country to defend its borders, including its airspace. The Soviet Union, it believes, was acting in accordance with the commonly accepted norms of international law which determine international relations.

WPC STATEMENT ON 'INVASION' OF SOVIET AIRSPACE

LD071601 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki September 7 TASS -- The invasion of the Soviet Union's air space by a South Korean airliner and the simultaneous presence of a U.S. reconnaissance plane in that area are provocative acts which in the present unstable international situation could lead to grave consequences for the cause of peace, says a statement published by World Peace Council here.

The World Peace Council expresses serious concern over President Reagan speeches on that matter permeated with the spirit of confrontation. His official statements and his efforts to use sanctions and disrupt economic and cultural contacts with the Soviet Union can seriously aggravate international tensions, the statement says.

At the present moment when the threat of nuclear war is more grave than ever before efforts should be made to prevent the deliberate use of this incident for torpedoing the resumed talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, for weakening the movement of peace supporters or justifying the unprecedented buildup of even more horrid weapons of mass annihilation, the World Peace Council statement emphasises.

This dramatic incident vividly demonstrates the extent of the risk to which the world is exposed by the aggravated international situation and the intensified arms race, the statement says.

The future of the whole of mankind is at stake. Therefore, it is important that efforts be made to protect life and prevent nuclear war. Talks should be intensified and made more serious. It is necessary to work vigorously toward ensuring an early freeze of nuclear weapons, their rapid reduction and elimination, as well as toward positive results at the Madrid review meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, the World Peace Council says.

The World Peace Council urges all national peace committees not to let themselves be drawn into the cold war and anti-Soviet campaigns. The World Peace Council calls for joint action for disarmament, and for scaled-up efforts to mobilise the public opinion to massive and effective anti-war demonstrations this autumn.

NATO ROLE IN 1980 ITALIAN AIRLINER CRASH

LD101045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Today is Saturday, and as always on that day we are looking at your letters, comrades, on questions of international life. At the microphone is Bronislav Myakota, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio. Over to you, Bronizlav (?Fransovich).

[Myakota] (Grabovetskiy), a listener from Nezhin in Chernigov Oblast asks us to talk about the reasons for the crash of the Island of Sicily of an Italian passenger plane which took place in June 1980. Respected Comrade (Grabovetskiy), you are raising a very topical and burning question, although it is now more than 3 years since the time of the air disaster.

The causes of it illustrate once again all the hypocrisy of the present inspirers of the dirty anti-Soviet hysteria aroused in the West in connection with the South Korean aircraft. Judge for yourself: On 27 June 1980 an Italian passenger plane, a DC-9, of the Alitalia airline, was on a flight from Bologna to Palermo. It exploded unexpectedly and crashed into the sea. Eighty-four people were killed. The investigations which were carried out, among other things the study of the parts of the plane which were discovered, confirmed the conclusion that the passenger plane had been shot down by a NATO missile. And it was following its route and had not diverged from it. Earlier, in unexplained circumstances, several other planes had disappeared in the same area. In that same place dozens of crashes had been recorded, cause by American and NATO aces who train by following regular aircraft and simulate attacks on them. It is certain that NATO heads knew about this "training," if I can call it such, but they took no measures. So, one can say that the disaster of the DC-9, whose causes you were asking about, Comrade Grabovetskiy, is just one of the tragic examples of the great danger caused to Italians by the air fields, bases and test areas of NATO situated on the territory of the country. As for responsibility for the death of the passengers, unfortunately the organs of the bourgeois press reported nothing about it. They tried to keep quiet about the reasons for the loss of the Italian passenger plane too.

DRA'S KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON PLANE INCIDENT

LD101437 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul September 10 TASS -- We regard the hullabaloo started by the U.S. Administration around the incident with the South Korean plane as another provocation aimed to further aggravate international situation, as an attempt to denigrate the truly peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal said in a TASS interview.

Afghanistan fully understands and shares the indignation of the broadest public circles all over the world over the stand of the U.S. Administration on this question. The factual side of the matter does not give rise to any doubts: The leading broadcasting stations and Western newspapers admit that the Soviet Union has the sovereign right to protect its territory, its sea and airspace, and express high appreciation of the self-control displayed by the USSR in the course of the incident. The same mass media directly points out the sinister role of the U.S. CIA in this incident, as well as all those who are trying today to whip up malicious anti-Soviet hysteria all over the world.

We believe that this provocation was fully framed up and carried out by the United States. It is aimed at creating more obstacles on the way toward reaching a reasonable, mutually acceptable Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments at the Geneva talks, Babrak Karmal underlined. It is not accidental that President Reagan immediately raised the question on the possibility of holding talks with the Soviet Union. It is absolutely clear today that the latest peace initiatives put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov made a decisive impact on the feelings of people in the Western countries themselves. It obviously proved impossible to neutralise them with the help of political demagogy habitual for the American side. This is why the U.S. military-industrial complex, represented by Reagan, needed the incident with the South Korean plane.

As for the hypocritical phrases about "humanism" and "noble feelings", with the help of which the White House is trying to convince public opinion that the Soviet Union is to blame for the death of people, let me recall in what way Washington constantly displays "concern" about the Afghan people, the leader of Democratic Afghanistan said.

The fanatics from the White House hold forth about their "concern about freedom" for the Afghan people and at the same time are going out of their way to isolate the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the international arena, to impose upon it their own ideas about a state and social system. They shed crocodile tears over the losses sustained by the Afghan people in the course of the revolutionary struggle and at the same time smuggle to Afghanistan well-trained cutthroats who are armed to the teeth with the most up-to-date weapons. It has long been an open secret on whose money dozens of camps on the Pakistani territory and operated, where all sorts of bandits are trained, and on whose bidding these maniacs commit atrocities on the territory of Afghanistan. Washington also favors with its attention the Afghan-Pakistani talks held with the mediation of the U.N. secretary general. As soon as the Pakistani side hints that it would assume a more realistic stand on the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, immediately pressure is exerted on the Islamabad Government from the side it could be least expected.

Washington should not hope that its dirty insinuations against the Soviet Union, specifically in the case with the South Korean plane, will deceive anyone, much less denigrate the land of the Soviets, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion.

U.S. VICE CONSUL DETAINED FOR 'ESPIONAGE ACT'

LD121053 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 12 Sep 83

["At the USSR Committee of State Security" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Vice-Consul Lon David Augustenborg of the U.S. General Consulate and his wife, Denise Augustenborg were detained flagrante delicto in the area of Leningrad on September 11 as they were carrying out an act of espionage.

Evidence was obtained in the course of an investigation, which fully exposes the U.S. diplomat and his wife as being engaged in intelligence-gathering activities imcompatible with their official status.

Lon Augustenborg was declared persona non grata for his illegal acts of spying.

ADMINISTRATION 'PRESSURE' ON CONGRESS NOTED

LD130655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The latest session of the U.S. Congress resumes work today after the summer recess. Its agenda is full of urgent domestic and foreign policy issues. As early as next week, discussions will start on the draft of the record 1984 military budget proposed by the Reagan administration amounting to $280 billion. According to the U.S. press, the Reagan administration, exploiting the incident with the South Korean aircraft which the administration itself provoked, plans to increase pressure on Congress so as to get its unquestioning approval of all demands in this sphere. The Reagan administration plans to use the same far-fetched pretext to frustrate Congress' adoption of a resolution demanding a freeze on nuclear arsenals. The draft of such a resolution was earlier approved by the House of Representatives in spite of massive pressure from the White House.

'NEW FEDERALISM' POLICY REDUCES AID TO STATES

LD122130 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

Anybody, but not the Washington administration, may attend to solution of very complex economic problems of the United States. This is the meaning of the speech which was delivered today by President Reagan at a conference of the national association of provincial towns.

The head of the White House made the speech to build up in every way his so-called New Federalism olicy. This policy is known to boil down to the administration's attempts to lay on local government bodies the lion's share of responsibility for realisation of major socio-economic programs with simultaneous sharp reduction of federal aid. President Reagan presented that today as manifestation of care for the future of the United States.

The following fact shows for instance what kind of care this is -- last year alone the states failed to receive from Washington at least 7,000 million dollars and as a result many of the states, above all such big ones as California and New York, had unprecedented budget deficits.

But, as was overtly stated by the President today, only the first stage of the federalism program was so far fulfilled.

SOVIET-INDIAN MEETINGS ON TRADE, COMMERCE HELD

Patolichev-Singh Talks

PM121349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Trade"]

[Text] On 8 September N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, met with Indian Commerce Minister V.P. Singh.

During the talk, which took place in the traditional atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a discussion of questions of the state of trade relations between the two countries and the prospects for their further development. The successful development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the trade sphere was noted with satisfaction.

The sides agreed to hold talks on trade turnover for 1984 at the end of the year and also to set to work on the preparation of a new trade agreement for 1986 through 1990.

Trade Volume, Balance Discussed

BK091029 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union is to send high-level trade delegations to India during the next 3 months to discuss major import-export deals with both the public and private sector organizations. This follows the commerce minister, Mr V.P. Singh's, talks with the Soviet authorities in Moscow. The discussions reportedly covered ways and means to correct the current year's trade imbalances and raise the volume of trade. Mr V.P. Singh and the commerce secretary, Mr Abid Hassan, had day-long talks yesterday with the Soviet foreign trade minister, Mr Patolichev, and his deputy Mr Grishin in this regard. The purchase of civilian aircraft by India for domestic flights also figured. To generate rupee resources India will purchase more newsprint, fertilizers, engineering items and aluminum from the Soviet Union. The Soviet side has expressed readiness to import sugar and tobacco from India.

Arkhipov Receives Singh

PM122027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received V.P. Singh, Indian trade minister.

Talks were held in which V.K. Ahuja, India's ambassador to the USSR, took part.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received V.P. Singh on the same day.

Questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and India were discussed.

The same day a meeting was held between Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and V.B. Singh.

Questions of Soviet-Indian economic and technical cooperation and ways of further developing it were discussed.

PAKISTANI 'SPIES' CAPTURED IN AFGHANISTAN

LD121557 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul September 12 TASS -- The Kabul television has transmitted a report about two Pakistani citizens who collected intelligence information on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They were caught in the act of spying by Afghan border guards in Badakhshan Province.

The arrested Pakistanis, Doulyataman and Mohammad admitted that they were agents of the Pakistani military intelligence service which, as they said, together with other spy agencies recruited many Pakistanis for the spying activities in the neighboring countries. Before being smuggled to Afghanistan, they passed course of special training in Pakistan and were taught various methods of spying.

Commenting on the new evidence of the subversive activities of the Pakistani authorities against Afghanistan, the local press stresses that these actions constitute interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan and are a continuation of the undeclared war waged by the imperialist circles headed by the U.S. against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

EXODUS OF KGB, GRU AGENTS FROM THAILAND NOTED

BK120225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 83 p 1

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] An unprecedented total of 33 Soviet officials allegedly connected with espionage activities have quietly left Thailand in the past two weeks, according to military counter-intelligence sources.

The sources reported that these officials were known to be agents of the Russian state security organisation, KGB, and the military intelligence service, GRU.

Their unusual exodus has been noted with interest by Thai counter-intelligence as the departures took place after disclosures of the names of Soviet spies and their activities in Thailand and other Asian countries.

The officials are attached to the Soviet Embassy, assigned to the Soviet trade mission or hold positions in Aeroflot, the sources said.

No Soviet officials with high positions at ESCAP [Economic and Social Council of Asia and Pacific] have left, although some of them have been openly alleged to have been involved with espionage. The sources believed that this was because they felt that no action would be taken against them by the Thai Government as ESCAP is an international organisation, an agency of the United Nations.

Thai counter-intelligence is reportedly maintaining a close watch for the return of the suspected spies.

The sources expressed the opinion that the 33 Soviet officials had been ordered home to take the "heat" off them for the time being. They mentioned that it was possible they felt that the officials concerned could be declared persona non grata.

The Soviet Union, according to the sources, would not like a repetition of the operation mounted by Thai authorities against Viktor Baryshev, a so-called Soviet trade official, on May 19. Baryshev was caught "red-handed" taking documents from a Thai agent, with video cameras recording the act. He was deported.

Revelations have been made recently of Soviet espionage work in Japan, Southeast Asia and other parts of Asia by defectors and in publications, mainly ASIAWEEK and the BANGKOK POST.

Sources also said that the Russians would not like to precipitate any major incident especially in the emotional atmosphere resulting from the shooting down by Soviet aircraft of a Korean Airlines jumbo jet, in which seven Thais were killed.

However, Thai counter-intelligence expects these officials to return and they are keeping a close watch for them.

U.S. 'MILITARISM' IN MICRONESIA CRITICIZED

LD130501 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The names of many islands in Micronesia belong to the military history of the past four decades. Now military preparations are in full swing again on islands of Micronesia. More on this from Vasiliy Fedorov.

[Fedorov] Micronesia is formed by 2,200 islands and atolls in the western part of the Pacific. This includes three archipelagos, the Marianas, the Carolines and the Marshall Islands. Since 1947 it has been under U.N. trusteeship. The major goals of trusteeship, as formulated by the U.N. charter, are to strengthen world peace and security, to ensure political, economic and social progress for the local population and to develop this progress for the purpose of establishing self rule or independence there. The United States, to whom the United Nations entrusted the governing of Micronesia, outlined quite another road for the islands from the very beginning. It unceremoniously started to use the islands in the Pacific for military purposes.

This activity by the United States is incompatible with the major goal of trusteeship, to promote peace and international security. On the contrary, Washington's behavior poses a serious threat to security not only in Micronesia but also in the adjoining areas. As it is, military bases in Micronesia have been assigned an important role in the military and political structure of the so-called Pacific community invented by the Reagan administdration. The community is to include, besides the United States, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the association of South East Asian nations, ASEAN, which comprises the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand. The authors of this project envisage its implementation under the auspices of the United States, under its political and military guidance. However, America is separated from the western coast of the Pacific by vast distances and this, according to United States strategistis, creates considerable difficulties in terms of monitoring military operations in South and Southeast Asia. That is why the Pentagon has been pushing its forward centers for monitoring and securing communications to those Micronesian islands it got hold of. These are reports that bases harboring strategic and medium-range missiles are being transferred there from the American continent.

The Pentagon allocated $1 billion for the building of a missile base on the atoll of Kwajalein. The island of Tinian in the north of the Marianas will become a major depot of nuclear ammunition in the region. The airfields of Saipan and Kwajalein serve as bases for American's strategic aircraft engaged in regular patrol flights to Southeast Asia and further on to the Indian Ocean. What is more, America's military facilities in Micronesia are included in a unified chain of bases in Japan and the Philippines, in South Korea and in Thailand. And this unprecedented outbreak of militarist activity, like a tsunami rising in Micronesia, in the heart of the Pacific, is relentlessly moving on the coast of Asia, bringing a deadly menace to the nations populating it.

BULGARIA'S KUBADINSKI WRITES ON REVOLUTION

PM121151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, under the rubric "People's Bulgaria Is 39 Years Old": "Sun and Air of Freedom"]

[Text] Sofia -- In any country's destiny there are days when history itself seems to enter every house. For us Bulgarians such a day is 9 September, when we celebrate our biggest national holiday -- the victory of the 1944 socialist revolution, which initiated a fundamental shift in Bulgaria's destiny.

On this day 39 years ago the working class, the labor peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and all the democratic and patriotic forces of the nation -- united in the Fatherland Front, under the leadership of the BCP, and with the decisive assistance of servicemen of the Soviet Army -- overthrew the rule of the bourgeoisie and the fascist-monarchic dictatorship. The creation of people's power and the socialist social system began, and the era of social progress arrived. The sun of freedom rose over the ancient Bulgarian land.

Many generations of patriots struggled in the name of that victory. They devoted their spiritual and physical strength, their faith and dreams, their blood and life to it. During World War II tens of thousands of our homeland's loyal sons and daughters -- partisans and their combat helpers -- entered the deadly fray with fascism for the motherland's salvation and for freedom and socialism. Dimitrov's Fatherland Front was formed in the flames of the antifascist struggle, and the unbreakable fraternity of the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, which has played a very important role in our country's further socialist development, was tempered.

In terms of its essence and tasks the 9 September socialist revolution is the continuation of the ideas and cause of great October on Bulgarian soil. It is inseparably linked with the name of our people's great son -- Georgi Dimitrov. Under this leadership the Communist Party, which based its entire activity on the principles of Leninism, strengthened and became the nation's leading force. "Under his leadership," Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, emphasized, "the BCP grew as a party of the new, Bolshevist type, infinitely devoted to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and capable of successfully resolving the most complex and difficult tasks of the revolutionary struggle and of the building of a new society."

On the day of their chief festival our people express warm gratitude to the CPSU and all Soviet people for the decisive fraternal international assistance given us both in the period of armed struggle and during the years of creating a socialist society in Bulgaria. We remember the first tractors received from the USSR and the first machine tools for new plants. That was the beginning of our cooperation with the Soviet Union, which served as the basis of socialist Bulgaria's prosperity. In recent years Bulgarian-Soviet friendship has entered a higher stage of its development. The BCP and the CPSU and our countries and peoples are now implementing a policy of closer rapprochement in the name of the further successful development of socialist society.

Evaluating the path traveled since September 1944, we clearly see how great and significant are the revolutionary transformations in all spheres of our motherland's life.

A special role was played by the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum, which fully reinstated the Leninist principles of leadership and opened up scope for the masses' initiative and creativity. The People's Republic of Bulgaria became a developed industrial-agrarian country with a solid material and technical base, modern industry, large-scale mechanized agriculture, flourishing culture, and the people's constantly rising living standards.

Thus, during the period from 1971 through 1981 alone our national income doubled. This made it possible to allocate 52 billion leva to capital investments -- 60 percent more than during the first five 5-year plans put together. The working people's real incomes increased significantly.

In all our successes considerable credit goes also to the Fatherland Front. Its role in the cause of mobilizing the masses to implement party policy is increasing, and its participation in managing the country and in resolving socioeconomic tasks is becoming more active. Everyday life confirms the correctness of the conclusion drawn at the 12th BCP Congress in 1981: The Bulgarian people are confidently fulfilling the program for the creation of a developed socialist society, and elements of mature socialism are being formed successfully both in the economy and in culture.

In the current, eighth 5-year plan our economy is continuing to develop at a high, stable rate. The national income in 1982 was up 4.3 percent from 1981 and 9.5 percent up from 1980. The volume of gross industrial output increased 4 percent, and agricultural output increased 4.7 percent. Despite this year's difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions, Bulgarian working people are fully resolved to fulfill the 1983 socioeconomic development plan.

The special attention of labor collectives is today directed toward improving output quality in every possible way. In resolving this key task party and public organizations everywhere have gotten preparations underway for the national party conference on problems of quality, which will take place in March 1984.

The socialist states' fraternal community is the guarantee of the Bulgarian people's present and future successes. As an active member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, our country makes a weighty contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our entire community. The socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union counter the attempts of the reactionary forces of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, to push the world toward thermonuclear catastrophe with vigorous efforts to limit the arms race and strengthen peace, security, and cooperation among peoples. This stance was graphically reflected in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague political declaration and in the joint statement of the leaders of seven fraternal countries in Moscow. The socialist states once again declare clearly and unequivocally that they possess everything necessary to curb imperialism's aggressive aspirations and repulse any provocations and will not permit military superiority over themselves.

At the same time our aim invariably consists in the fundamental improvement of international relations. This is evidenced by the new peace initiatives advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Warmly supporting the Soviet Union's constructive foreign policy initiatives, Bulgaria is making special efforts to strengthen peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in the Balkans, and it actively advocates turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The Bulgarian people are greeting 9 September in fraternal and unbreakable unity with the Soviet Union. This festival inspires us to struggle for our socialist motherland's further peaceful flowering.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD122219 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Sofia: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the state Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. In the course of a cordial, friendly conversation, matters of cooperation between the armies of the states of the Warsaw Pact and topical international problems were discussed. Present at the meeting were: Army General Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defense of the Republic; and Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries.

KULIKOV RECEIVED BY CSSR'S HUSAK

LD100742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Prague, 10 Sep (TASS) -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, received here Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact.

They discussed questions of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other armies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, and topical problems of the current international situation. The sides stressed the need to make every effort to avert a nuclear disaster, ease international tension and ensure lasting peace and the security of the peoples.

The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION DISCUSSED WITH POLAND

AU121232 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 83 p 7

[PAP Moscow report: "Cooperation in Rail Transportation"]

[Text] PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel reports that on 7 September Janusz Kaminski, minister of transportation, had talks with Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister of railways. They reviewed the results of Polish-Soviet cooperation in rail transportation, the chief goals of which were mapped out during Minister Konarev's visit to Warsaw in May 1983 during which an agreement was drawn up on expanding cooperation between the managements of railway stations and locomotive sheds around the Polish-Soviet border.

It was stressed that during the first 8 months of 1983 the planned rail transportation of exported goods from Poland to the Soviet Union was exceeded by 700,000 tons. The conditions for cooperation in rail transportation between the two countries during the fourth quarter of 1983 were discussed in order to ensure that there will be a mutual turnover in foreign trade goods between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

A ceremony took place the same day at the Polish Embassy in Moscow to present gold and silver medals "For Services to the Transportation of the Polish People's Republic" and gold and silver "Meritorious Railwayman of the Polish People's Republic" decorations to a group of people who have worked for the sake of cooperation with Poland in railway transportation, civil aviation, the aeronautics industry, Aeroflot, and other organizations. Twenty-four people were presented with these awards, including USSR Minister of Railways Nikolay Konarev.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD121341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the PZPR, a delegation of CPSU workers led by Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, arrived in Warsaw today.

HUNGARY'S KADAR RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD122209 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Budapest: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Comrades Kulikov and Gribkov. Taking part in the meeting were: Comrade Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP; and Army General Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic.

GROMYKO DEPARTS PARIS AFTER 'WORKING VISIT'

LD101118 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Paris September 10 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Paris today upon the completion of the working visit.

FINNISH CHIEF OF STAFF ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

Received by Ogarkov

PM120834 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 8 September Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Lieutenant General (R. V. Steven), chief of the General Staff of the Finnish Defense Forces Main Headquarters, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

A warm, friendly talk took place on questions of mutual interest.

Departure Noted

PM120833 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] The official visit to the Soviet Union by Lieutenant General (R.V. Steven), chief of the General Staff of the Finnish Defense Main Headquarters, has ended.

The Finnish guests visited a number of military educational establishments and military units, and also saw the sights of the hero cities of Moscow and Kiev.

On 8 September Lt Gen (R.V. Steven) left Moscow for home. The guest from Finland was seen off at the capital's Leningrad Station by Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and other Soviet generals and officers.

On the Finnish side, Colonel (Yu. Khonkanen), army, navy, and air force attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

'ESCALATION' OF NATO INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANON HIT

PM121539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Tormenting Lebanon"]

[Text] "For the first time since World War II," an ABC-TV newscaster reported, "guns of the American fleet have opened fire in the Mediterranean." Guns of the U.S. 6th Fleet supported combat operations by Marines of the Rapid Deployment Force who landed on the Lebanese coast way back last year under the flag of the "multinational force" supposedly on a "peacemaking mission." Thus began a further escalation of U.S. military operations in Lebanon, which is assuming the nature of a wide-scale war.

The Pentagon is bringing more and more reserves into action every day. The 31st amphibious landing subunit, numbering more than 2,000 soldiers, is being transferred from Kenya. It is also planned to dispatch to Lebanon's shores the battleship "New Jersey," whose 16-inch guns "will hit land targets" -- peaceful Lebanese cities and villages.

The U.S. NATO allies are also increasingly being drawn into military operations. Some 2,000 French soldiers are already in Lebanon as part of the "multinational force." A French naval squadron headed by the aircraft carrier "Foch" has been concentrated there. French Super Etendard aircraft are patrolling over Beirut together with American fighters. Britain has transferred its Buccaneer aircraft to Lebanon.

The NATO countries' modern armies equipped with first-class weapons have turned these weapons against a defenseless people who fell victim to Israeli aggression. For the cause of the Lebanese crisis lies in the fact that Israel grossly flouted Lebanon's sovereignty and occupied that country. The Israeli military is throwing its weight about in a foreign land, shooting Lebanese and Palestinians according to its own arbitrariness, destroying their homes, and pillaging. Instead of suppressing these crimes, putting an end to the Israeli occupation, and demanding the withdrawal of the aggressor's troops, the United States has come to Tel Aviv's assistance. It is killing those who advocate their motherland's freedom and independence.

American diplomacy is trying to cover up its interference in Lebanese affairs with big talk about "peace." To this end White House traveling salesmen, traders in an unpopular commodity -- Washington's "Near East initiatives" -- are constantly scurrying about the Near East. But the "peace" which the Yankees bring to Lebanon is the peace of the charred ruins of West Beirut, Sabra, and Shatila. The guns of the U.S. 6th Fleet speak of this more eloquently than any words.

In the light of the recent events in Lebanon the question of preventing a dangerous development of the situation arises particularly acutely. The U.S. armed interference in Lebanese affairs must be ended. Israel must leave that country without any conditions infringing Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. Neither American troops nor the other foreign troops which arrived with them must remain on Lebanese territory.

U.S. 'CREEPING AGGRESSION' IN LEBANON VIEWED

LD121447 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

In describing the role of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, the democratic leader in the U.S. Senate Robert Byrd said in an ABC television programme that, in his opinion, there is no doubt that U.S. Marines are involved in hostilities in that country.

A year ago when a contingent of U.S. troops landed in Lebanon, President Reagan official assured Congress that the Marines would not engage in hostilities. But that was a patent lie. Now, under the pretext of "defending themselves", the Marines are using their fire power against areas of Beirut and beyond. They are firing from all types of weapons, including 155-mm guns. And last Friday the U.S. frigate "Bowen", now off the Lebanese coast, pounded Lebanese territory with its guns.

The U.S. command in Beirut threatens the use of "additional fire power", including "A-6" bombers from the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" which is not far from the coast. "F-14 Tomcat" fighters from the aircraft carrier fly reconnaisance missions over Lebanon. These aircraft are armed for striking ground targets. In the admission of the U.S. command, these flights are intended to demonstrate U.S. capability to use substantial military might in Lebanon.

As can be seen, there is under way a steady escalation in the use of fire power by the United States on Lebanese soil. Besides, as is clear from U.S. press reports, the Pentagon recently dispatched already a battery of field guns to Beirut, and yet another landing unit of 2,115 Marines and 64 sailors. They will arrive to Lebanon's shores on troop-landing vessels this week. It was reported earlier that a possibility is being considered of sending battleship "New Jersey", now near the coast of Nicaragua, into the area.

In an interview with U.S. television networks ABC and NBC the U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger asserted that the build-up of U.S. military might, currently in progress, and deployment in Lebanon of an additional contigent of U.S. Marines would, allegedly, contribute to improving the present situation in that country. Facts seem to indicate, however, that the opposite is in progress, namely that the stepping-up of hostilities by the United States in Lebanon is intensifying and broadening, rather than reducing, the hotbed of war. This is also supported by the fact that Washington is considering deploying the "multinational force" beyond the confines of Beirut, on a territory up to the town of Sofar 15 miles to the north east of the Lebanese capital. Judging by everything, the Washington administration has adopted the course toward a creeping aggression in Lebanon.

AL-QADHDHAFI CABLES UN SECRETARY GENERAL

LD130914 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli September 13 TASS -- The USA and France are directly responsible for the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and Africa, says a telegram sent by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, to the U.N. secretary general

The situation in Lebanon the telegram says, has seriously worsened chiefly because of armed intervention by the "international force" in the events there. Washington and Paris are prepared to launch a direct aggression against Lebanon. A similar situation, the telegram says, has arisen in Chad where an internal conflict has been internationalised as a result of armed intervention by the USA, France and their agents.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged the United Nations to take urgent measures to secure an immediate withdrawal of U.S. and French troops from Lebanon and Chad in the interests of peace and international security.

BUSH VISIT TO NORTH AFRICA, EUROPE VIEWED

LD122302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush set off today on another foreign trip.

It will last 11 days. During his journey, Bush will visit several countries in North Africa and also several European states. Bush made his first stop in Morocco. The United States pays special attention to this country. Using the fact that the Government of Morocco got involved in the military conflict in the former Spanish Sahara, Washington is openly aspiring to draw it into its military and political orbit. The Reagan administration is using its usual methods to do this: It is promising major military aid. In the opinion of observers the high ranking White House emissary will also try during his trip to reanimate President Reagan's so-called Near East peace plan which, according to general opinion, has failed completely.

USSR INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ON NEAR EAST CRISIS

PM061541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[G. Musayelyan "conversation" with "our interlocutor, Academician Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oriental Studies, on the Near East crisis"]

[Text] Question: Reports have recently been filtering into the Western press alleging that tension in the Near East has declined. News on events in the region is disappearing from the front pages of newspapers and magazines. Yevgeniy Maksimovich, do you believe the situation in the region shows any real tendency toward easing?

Answer: The Near East has for many years been a permanent and serious threat to international security. If this region is called a hotspot, if events here are turning into a tragedy for whole peoples -- the Palestinians and the Lebanese, for instance -- and if time is not bringing any nearer an end to the Near East conflict but instead making it more remote, then all this is happening as a result of U.S. policy. Proceeding from its narrowly egoistic and mercenary interests, the United States had blocked the channel of a Near East settlement and directed the current down the Camp David drain. As a result the situation has not only not improved -- on the contrary, it has deepened, giving rise to constant danger.

Many people now speak of Lebanon as the major, or one of the major centers of tension in the Near East. It is worthwhile making a small excursion into the past. Our readers well know that a year ago an act of aggression was committed by Israel against this sovereign Arab state. Unprovoked aggression. Tel Aviv maintained that it was "only" aiming to destroy Palestinian bases and to "defend Israeli territory from terrorist strikes." But what happened subsequently?

As could have been expected, the Israeli Army, not confining itself to the border zone, occupied virtually half of all Lebanese territory, including Beirut.

Rejecting the UN Security Council decision on the unconditional withdrawl of its troops from Lebanese territory, Tel Aviv, with Washington's help, organized the signing of the so-called Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement." The Soviet Union was most resolutely opposed to it since this agreement had as one of its aims -- and events have fully confirmed the correctness of our views -- to perpetuate the aggressor's hold on Lebanese territory. This has most recently been confirmed by the Israeli military's just announced intention to create a so-called "civilian administration" in occupied South Lebanon. This is extremely reminiscent of the one that exists on the interventionist-held West Bank of the Jordan.

Question: Today, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, a dangerous new performance is being played out in Lebanon -- the redeployment of Israeli troops. Tel Aviv is trying to prove that this step serves detente and shows its "peace-loving" and "positive" intentions. But Israel simulaneously rejects Beirut's demands to outline in writing its plan for a complete troop withdrawal. The interventionists are building fortifications along a "new front line."

Answer: The redeployment plan is designed merely to create the impression that Israel is preparing to pull out of Lebanon. The regrouping of Israeli troops evidently has several aims -- to perpetuate the occupation of south Lebanon, to withdraw from those regions (the Beirut suburbs and the mountainous area of Lebanon) where the occupiers' losses are particularly telling, and to create an anti-Syrian strike force in the Al-Biqa' region. And, of course, to try to defuse the antigovernment feelings in Israel itself, where there is a growing clamor of discontent at the occupation of Lebanon.

Question: Certain people in the United States are trying to represent matters as if Washington were against Tel Aviv's redeployment decision.

Answer: Such a version of events does really exist. What is more, it is known that Washington even promised the Lebanese leaders to "influence" Tel Aviv into not redeploying its troops in Lebanon, as a result of which, as has already been said, the threat of the constant Israeli occupation of south Lebanon is created. However, matters went no further than promises. I do not think that everything turned on the U.S. "inability" to exert real influence on its "client." Incidentally, throughout the entire aggression in Lebanon the strategic "tandem" of the United States and Israel constantly coordinated its actions. At the same time it is not excluded that the U.S. position was influenced by the fact that Israel, in withdrawing its troops, is requesting that subunits of the multinational force, which is chiefly made up of American Marines, be deployed in the region Ash-Shuf City [as published]. Such a request, the British daily THE GUARDIAN writes, fully meets U.S. interests, since it entails the strengthening of their military presence in Lebanon.

The flagrant American intervention using military force in the internal affairs of Lebanon shows what consequences such an increased presence may lead to. The U.S. military subunits imposed on Beirut in the circumstances of the Israeli aggression have been striking against Muslim-populated areas with artillery and helicopters. This U.S. armed intervention complicates the situation still further.

Question: I would like to add to your words a detail that is not without interest, Yevgeniy Maksimovich. P. Thayer, U.S. first deputy secretary of defense, revealed at a recent meeting with American journalists the Pentagon's plans to form five so-called "light" assault infantry divisions to be placed under the Central Command of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Answer: The complement of these troops will be smaller than that of regular U.S. Army divisions. However, they are strengthened to such in terms of firepower and means of mobility that there is no doubt that these "expeditionary forces" are designed to accomplish assault landing operations and exert military pressure on sovereign states of the Persian Gulf.

Question: Not long ago THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: "The Near East is beginning to draw closer to the ideal as seen by the Begin regime -- Uncle Sam and Israel together opposing the Arab world." The American press reports that the United States intends to further increase aid to Israel, which already stands at the enormous amount of $1.7 billion.

Answer: There is no doubt that the alliance between the United States and the Israeli expansionists is a strategic one. That said, it would be incorrect to say that the United States completely agrees with all Israel's steps. As is well known, it is maneuvering strenuously in an attempt to find a support for its policy not only in Israel but also in the shape of the Near East's conservative regimes. That is, to extend American influence in the Arab world. For its part Israel wants the United States, having abandoned such maneuvering, to fully concentrate on supporting Tel Aviv as a sole ally.

That, schematically, is the meaning behind the U.S.-Israeli disagreements. These, however, are secondary and do not determine relations between the two countries. And it is no accident that when it comes to concrete decisions, and when it is a question of supporting Tel Aviv or rejecting this step, the United States always comes down on the side of Israel. This is what is happening now -- at the time of the occupation forces' redeployment in Lebanon, how many times has the United States stressed how much lower its relations with Arab states (in this case Lebanon) are on its "scale of values" in comparison with U.S.-Israeli relations. In conclusion, a final act -- the other day the report came from Israel of Begin's intention to retire. The reaction overseas was significant. A White House spokesman immediately announced that the United States counts on keeping up "full cooperation" with Israel on questions of the "Lebanese crisis." In other words, Washington hastened to assure Tel Aviv that its support for the Israeli leaders' expansionist policy will remain unchanged in any circumstances.

Question: Part of this reasoning is the White House decision to replace Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Near East, with Robert McFarlane...

Answer: Certainly Habib had really compromised himself in the Arab world, for at the start of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon he assured Damascus that Israeli troops "will refrain" from striking at the positions of the Syrian troops who are here as part of the inter-Arab security forces. The assurance proved to be a piece of disinformation. And it was perhaps as a result of this that the Syrian leadership refused to receive Habib in Damascus. He was replaced by the 46-year-old Robert McFarlane, onetime Marine Corps officer and of late a member of the R. Reagan apparatus. As might have been expected such a replacement did not lead to any essential changes.

McFarlane has already visited Israel, where he met with Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir. After this he announced the presence of supposedly new and constructive factors in the achievement of a political settlement in the Near East. This amounted to a simultaneous withdrawal from Lebanon by Syrian troops and Israeli subunits. This puts Damascus on a par with the aggressor and has already been repeatedly rejected by the Syrian side. Such a U.S. proposal is evidently also aimed at "pushing to one side" and burying in oblivion the UN Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Question: I would like at the same time to call attention to one detail. McFarlane brought with him a proposal for deploying units of those same Marines from the "multinational force" along the cease-fire line between Israeli and Syrian troops in Al-Biqa'.

Answer: The U.S. desire to extend its military presence in Lebanon by increasing in every possible way the advanced detachment of the Rapid Deployment Force -- the American Marines in the ranks of the "multinational force" -- is extremely symptomatic. Now, when the global policy of the United States and NATO is aimed at increasing confrontation with the USSR and the world socialist community, the U.S. Administration seeks to shift the Near East conflict to the global-strategic plane. The Camp David agreements the "arm twisting" of Lebanon, the U.S.-Israeli military and political pressure on Syria, and the attempts to woo individual Arab countries are all details of the United States' overall imperial policy.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY KAPITONOV

PM122019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a delegation of party workers from the PCC headed by A. Alvarez Gil, chief of the Central Committee's Organizational Section, was in the Soviet Union 1-10 September.

During their stay in our country the members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience in party organization work. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational and Party Work Section, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Moscow and Adzhar Obkoms, a number of party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations.

The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm and friendly talk with its members, which was attended by Ye. K. Ligachev Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section, and Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union R. Anillo Capote.

USSR, CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS CONSULT IN MOSCOW

PM130833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place between Ya. P.Ryabov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and H. Rodriguez Llompart, chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Questions of bilateral economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

CHILEAN CP LEADER CITED ON REMOVING REGIME

LD121318 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- The military fascist Pinochet regime's repressions are unable to keep the Chilean people in obedience. The Chileans are closing their ranks in the struggle against the hated junta and diversifying the forms of protest. The economic crisis in Chile is tightening its grip, nearly every third Chilean is out of work, and even the people's basic needs are not being met.

This description of the situation in Chile was given by Jorge Montes, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile. He was speaking at a press conference in Moscow today, which was sponsored by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity With Chilean Democrats.

Jorge Montes illustrated his conclusions with the example of national protest days in Chile in recent months. The population's mass actions against the fascist regime which began on another protest day, September 8, are continuing to this day, despite ruthless reprisals and arrests.

The Communist Party of Chile urges the rallying of all forces which oppose the military fascist regime, Jorge Montes emphasised. "There may be no question of dialogue with fascism -- only struggle with it till the final victory," he said. The Chilean Communists, he added, favour the development of all forms of popular protest. The Communist Party maintains steady contacts with mass public organizations and takes part in coordinating their activities.

"Our goals are clear," Jorge Montes said in conclusion. "They are to remove the fascist regime and form a provisional government based on the platform of popular unity. This government could immediately embark on implementing ripe political, social and economic reforms. The progressive social transformation effected by the Salvador Allende government in the interests of the working people have left a deep impression on the mentality of the Chilean people."

CHILE'S CORVALAN ON 'DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE'

LD122012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party]

[Text] Ten years have passed since, as a result of the compact between U.S. imperialism and internal reaction, a cruel fascist dictatorship was set up in Chile. The Pinochet regime uses the doctrine of national security, to which the Nazis gave birth and which the Pentagon adopted. According to this doctrine, the enemies of the armed forces of Chile are the communists, democratic circles, and the Chilean people themselves.

Having seized power, the fascist regime, applying this extremely reactionary doctrine, unleashed merciless terror. Thousands and thousands of people were killed. Over 100,000 have been through torture chambers and then concentration camps. Thousands of men and women have vanished without trace. A million Chileans live abroad. Republican democratic institutions, the National Congress for example, do not exist. They have been closed. Political parties are banned. Workers'' organizations and their leaders were subjected to persecution.

However, Pinochet did not achieve the main planned goal, that of forcing our people to their knees, doing away with the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, all political parties, and any manifestation of democracy. The truth is that after 10 years of domination by dictatorship, political parties exist. They have restructured their ranks underground. They are operating and struggling. The truth is that the democratic strivings of our people are stronger than the fascist regime.

In the very center of Santiago, in the house which once belonged to Pablo Neruda, a group of Communist Party representatives openly defying the authorities, held a press conference at which they set out the communists' position. This fact alone tells of the courage of the democratic forces. Last Thursday, the 5th day of national protest, marked by the combative protests of millions of Chileans, was held in the country. A mass struggle for freedom is intensifying under a slogan, which unites everyone: "Democracy Immediately!"

The forces of tyranny are at a loss. It is no accident that Pinochet's minister for the interior appealed to the fascists to set up militarized assault detachments to, as he put it, defend what we have, in other words, defend the crumbling regime. The vile police attack on the Christian Democratic leaders in Italy Square in Santiago is yet further evidence that there can be no way out of the position which has arisen as long as Pinochet remains in power, and that he must be overthrown by stepping up the struggle and seeking mutual understanding among the entire opposition.

In the course of this struggle all democratic forces are uniting. The Communist Party, which was and remains the main political force leading the resistance of our people, will, with other democratic forces, apply even more effort to achieve the speedy overthrow of the antipopular dictatorship.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY MANIFESTO PUBLISHED

PY081736 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 7 Sep 83

["First part" of the manifesto of the Chilean Communist Party entitled "September 1983", released in Santiago at the end of August]

[Text] We are on the eve of the 10th anniversary of tyranny in our fatherland. We are on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the bloody coup d'etat which ousted the most democratic, revolutionary and popular government in our history. It is also the eve of the 10th anniversary of the heroic death of President Salvador Allende who died fighting in La Moneda.

On 11 September 1973, traitor Augusto Pinochet took over the government on behalf of imperialism and the giant economic conglomerates. The brutal conspiracy against the Chilean people carried out by U.S. imperialism and the multinational corporations, aided by reactionary and fascist politicians, was successful because the people were not armed.

During these 10 years of violence and hate unleashed by Pinochet, civilians and soldiers, believers and atheists, politicians and nonpolitical persons have been killed. On Pinochet's orders thousands of patriotic Chileans have been assassinated, hundreds of thousands of patriotic Chileans have been expelled or forced to leave the country; more than 2,000 persons are missing from the dungeons of the DINA [National Intelligence Directorate], which has been renamed CNI [National Intelligence Center]. Pinochet has ordered the assassination of his very comrades in arms who, led by General Carlos Pratts, took the side of the people.

Brutality and hate have soared to incredible heights, as was clearly demonstrated by the actions in Lonquen, Cuesta Barriga, Yumbel and other places where workers and peasants were buried alive.

Pinochet, the insatiable beast, has submerged the country in an orgy of blood, corruption and misery with the support of imperialism and the economic conglomerates. Under this regime of Pinochet and his acolytes, among whom is his current Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa -- a fervent follower of Hitler -- the armed forces and the forces of order have been shamed and dishonored.

The high command has accepted the national security doctrine aimed at repressing and waging a war on their own people. Recently, in view of the aggressive and heroic protest staged by most of the Chilean people, of their just struggle for the fulfillment of their demands and respect of their basic rights, of the demands for democracy made by millions of fellow citizens, the tyranny has unleashed a wave of repression against the most humble and defenseless people. The killing of women, children, unemployed persons, and students is an everyday occurrence. Pinochet and those who support him are blinded by hate. Pinochet, his ministers and his military junta have sold out to foreign financial groups, to the international banking system and to the economic conglomerates. To benefit these sectors they have ruined national agriculture and industry, they have built up an astronomical foreign debt, and they have mortgaged all our main resources and most of the nation's assets.

As over 1 million persons struggle with unemployment and the rest of the workers have not had a salary raise for more than 2 years, the corruption of the regime has become evident. While the economic conglomerates and the international banking have taken away billions of dollars the relatives of the tyrant and his closest military and civilian supporters have acquired illegitimate wealth.

This is what has taken place during 10 years of tyranny, a state of emergency, successive curfews and waves of violence and repression directed at the people.

In view of this situation we communists echo the demand of the majority of the people. It is urgent and indispensable to get rid of Pinochet. There can be no dialogue with this kind of regime. There can be no dialogue and less until can there be reconciliation with Pinochet and his supporters. The only thing that can be done at this point is to struggle with all the might and will of the people to overthrow the dictatorship.

The Chilean people do not want this kind of dictatorship, be it headed by Pinochet or not. The Chilean people want democracy now. This is the main objective of our policy, which advocates popular rebellion, broad unity, mass struggle, and employment of every means for this struggle.

The dictatorship which some people have viewed as indestructible is now staggering under the relentless pressure of the masses. The people have learned to fight and the masses have taken the initiative and moved on to the offensive, which can only end with the fall of Pinochet and his tyranny. The call for popular rebellion has prompted the people to take the initiative and they have been carrying out their struggle against oppression through various means, all of them legitimate.

The expansion and improvement of this struggle has led to the gigantic days of national protest which are the crowning point of the battle which the people have been waging, led by the workers, the students, the peasants and broad sectors of the middle class.

The Chileans have adopted popular methods such as pan beating, barricades, bonfires, and carrying out mass sabotage. During the latest protests the people have managed to paralyze public transport, railroads, and power supply. To this we must add work slowdowns, staggered stoppages and general strikes. The target now is to make the life of the fascists impossible.

The recent days of national protest have shown not only that the people are prepared to defend themselves from repression but also that they have the presence of mind to stage an offensive against the repressive mechanisms and the armed forces deployed in a state of war against Chileans. The people are exercising their sacred right to rebel. None of the measures which the dictatorship may implement will stop this process. The cynical democratic masquerade set up through Sergio Onofre Jarpa is bound to misfire.

The path of popular rebellion that millions have taken is the path toward popular victory.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CPSU POLITBURO PROCEEDINGS

PM121149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its latest meeting reviewed a report by the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, which is operating at its designed capacity ahead of schedule. The commissioning of this engineering-technical installation, 6 months earlier than planned, is unique in world practice, and is of great economic and political significance. It is a remarkable victory for the thousands of labor collectives who have made a direct contribution in carrying out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress toward further development of the field-and-energy complex and implementing the Soviet Union's energy program.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo then discussed the question of further improving the practice of summing up the results of socialist competition and of giving incentives to the winners. Party, local authority, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs are carrying out significant work in this direction and are actively promoting the development of the creative initiative of the masses and the broadspreading of competition.

The great opportunities of socialist competition are nevertheless still not being fully utilized to mobilize the working people to fulfill plans and obligations according to all indices. The new requirements and conditions related to the development of production and the spread of the brigade form of organization and labor incentives are not everywhere taken into account. Collectives and personnel are not putting their all into their work and, being satisfied with average results, often elude the field of vision of competition organizers. Due exactingness is not always demonstrated when competition results are summed up, and the opportunities existing for providing moral and material incentives to front-ranking personnel are insufficiently utilized.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out the need to improve the organization of socialist competition, to raise its effectiveness in the struggle for successfully fulfilling the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, to take measures to perfect the practice of summing up results and encouraging competition winners, and to remove shortcomings in this regard. Stress was laid on the task of concentrating chief attention on those competing for a speeding up of growth in labor productivity; raising the quality and increasing the volume of production; fulfilling deliveries according to contracts and orders; better utilizing production capacities; improving economy in material and labor resources; introducing into production the achievements of scientific-technical progress; and strengthening discipline. The important significance was noted of further raising the role of labor collectives in devising socialist pledges and summing up results of competition, the support and dissemination of front-ranking experience, and a more widespread use of the educational force of socialist competition.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the proposals of Moscow and Leningrad Party Gorkoms concerning the further perfecting of the planning of the comprehensive economic and social development of the cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

The decision adopted on this matter by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers envisages an increase in the responsibility of ministries, departments, and executive committees of city councils for the concerted and interlinked development of sectors of the economy on the territories of Moscow and Leningrad, an increase in the efficiency of public production, and a more rational use of labor and other resources. The powers of Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms have been extended in the organization of production of consumer goods, in safeguarding the integrated nature of urban construction now in progress, in the planning of capital investments and construction and assembly work, and with the assent of labor collectives making use of part of the monies from funds for the economic stimulation of enterprises and organizations for the resolution of urgent problems of the development of Moscow and Leningrad.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session discussed and approved the results of Nikolay Tikhonov's meeting with FRG Federal Bank President Karl Otto Poehl, during which questions concerning the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were examined.

The Politburo approved the results of the conversation held by Geydar Aliyev with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block. A report from Mikhail Gorbarchev on his conversation with a Canadian parliamentary delegation was heard and approved.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered several other questions concerning the country's domestic life, the deepening of cooperation among the fraternal socialist states, and the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

DEATH OF 'PROMINENT' SCIENTIST REMESLO REPORTED

LD070113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Soviet science has suffered a severe loss. Following a long and serious illness, Vasiliy Nikolayevich Remeslo, prominent Soviet scientist and selectionist, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, twice hero of socialist labor, winner of the Lenin and state prizes of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR, director of the Mironovka Scientific Research Institute for Wheat Selection and Seedgrowing, and member of the Academy of Science of the USSR and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences Imeni V. I. Lenin, has died at the age of 77.

The obituary, signed by party and state leaders and famous Soviet scientists, says that his entire life was an excellent model of service to the people and the Communist party in the ranks of which Vasiliy Nikolayevich stood for more than 40 years.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 7 September First Edition provides the following list of signatories to the obituary:

[Yu. V. Andropov, G. A. Aliyev, M. S. Gorbachev, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, D. A. Kunayev, G. V. Romanov, N. A. Tikhonov, D. F. Ustinov, K. U. Chernenko, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, V. I. Vorotnikov, P. N. Demichev, V. I. Dolgikh, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. S. Solomentsev, E. A. Shevardnadze, M. V. Zimyanin, I. V. Kapitonov, K. V. Rusakov, N. I. Ryzhkov, Z. N. Nuriyev, G. I. Marchuk, A. P. Aleksandrov, A. F. Vatchenko, A. P. Lyashko, A. A. Titarenko, V. A. Karlov, V. A. Medvedev, V. K. Mesyats, A. A. Nikonov, Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B. V. Kachura, I. A. Mozgovoy, A. S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, B. Ye. Paton, Ye. N. Mishustin, A. I. Barayev, T. S. Maltsev, A. N. Kashtanov, V. M. Tsybulko, I. P. Lysenko, A. D. Kovalenko, M. V. Khorunzhiy, G. A. Bogdanov, I. F. Garkavyy, F. G. Kirichenko, B. P. Sokolov, A. V. Tsukhalskiy, I. S. Shatilov, V. T. Palivoda, L. A. Zhivotkov.]

TASS REPORTS COSMOS-1497 LAUNCHED ON 9 SEP

LD091422 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1497" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik has the initial period of revolution of 90.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 403 kilometres, the minimum distance 208 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 72.8 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

MILITARY'S VIGIL AGAINST U.S. ATTACK DESCRIBED

'Feeling of Permanent Danger'

PM090850 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 12

[Aleksandr Prokhanov article: "The Polar Dome;" published under the rubric "The USSR Armed Forces Today" — first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] Continuing the series of writers' features on the USSR Armed Forces, today we tell about the courageous service of the Air Defense Forces who vigilantly protect our motherland's security.

1. The View From the Bunker

The city where I spent a spring morning. A lumber-laden ship at the river mouth. Tree-planting schoolchildren carrying small birch trees on their back. A painter restoring a faded white-winged fresco in a church. A plant working amid the road of shafts and wheels. All this is on the other side of the window, blurred by the speed of the vehicle. Completely unexpectedly, the invisible defense covering the icy shore comes to life. Antiaircraft missile batteries are brought up to combat-readiness and interceptor aircraft take off into the air. All these were pointing skyward in order to intercept a hostile target that has appeared. A U.S. SR-71 strategic reconnaissance aircraft, a jet-propelled bulk cutting through the air, loaded with electronics, photo-optical instruments, and radio monitoring and reconnaissance equipment. It had taken off from England, from the Mildenhall base.It had slipped by over Norway. It is rushing along the edge of Soviet neutral waters, tracing them with its wing, ready to touch the frontier and intersect it. The shore would reply to this lightning-fast contact with missile salvos, the sights of the high-speed interceptors would come into action, transforming the violators into a heap of wreckage to be scattered over the Barents sea. An ultradangerous, fate-tempting incident.

...A multitude of commands and signals. Officers bent over the display screens. Eyes focused on the fleeting flashes of figures. Graying temples in the orange reflection of the beam. Faces seen in flashing direction indicators or reflected lights. All along the walls -- enormous, black, transparent plotting boards showing the contours of the ocean and the shore. Behind them, just about visible, as inside an acquarium, radar plotters mapping the coordinates of the "reconnaissance aircraft." They "project" its trajectory along the Kola Peninsula toward Novaya Zemlya.

I am sitting at the command console. I sense the pressure of the enormous subpolar struggle. A part of the global military confrontation which has engulfed the entire world today. Above the polar cap I see an armada of B-52's with a cargo of nuclear cruise missiles, flying from Alaska to Greenland along the great circle route, ready at any moment to launch their sharp lances against our northern edge and hit us across the pole. I sense the NATO bases in Norway with their squadrons of raiders and bombers which have chosen our cities and villages as targets.... Airborne units, ready to approach our waters and attack targets in the central Russian plain which, if named, make your heart, terrified and tormented, ready to place itself in the way of the strike so as to protect the sacred places. And this SR, remembered from way back in Vietnam, was seeking targets for bomber strikes to turn entire cities and regions into smoke and ashes.

I listen to the anxious polyphony of commands. To the tinny responses flying in from the sea and the sky. The beam on the screen illuminates the hostile target and the fighter aircraft about to intercept it.

And in this pulsating war atmosphere there occurs the thought, compressed by the sensation of calamity and the thickness of the underground bunker: Life is going on above, unaware of anything. People working, getting married, quarreling, making up, making plans for the future...And here the military are protecting this peaceful future and its fragile contours that coincide with the limits of the neutral waters along which the SR is flying. They avert the disaster. They encircle and envelop it within the sensitive radar fields. They cut it short with the striking tornados of the interceptors. They place their shoulders and heads beneath the heavy polar vault. The dome of the world rests upon them.

Who are they, today's soldiers of the air defense forces, the heirs of those who stood up in the civil war trenches to fire their 7.6-mm Mosin rifles and drive off the swooping Farman aircraft? The children of those who during the Great Patriotic War raised the antiaircraft balloons over Moscow, shot down the junkers with their antiaircraft guns, and at times even leveled their muzzles against the cross-bearing tanks. The younger brothers of those who fired the antiaircraft missile that brought down the U-2 over the Urals and "landed" the spy Powers. Who are they, the air defense soldiers, standing at the northern fjords to block the way of a possible aggression?

The "American," having completed his looping sweep over the Barents Sea, was on his way back toward Norway. The incandescent border cools down again. The interceptors return to the airfield. The launch installation consoles are switched off. The officers rise from their seats.

We leave the bunker with the general. The city. Spring. A schoolboy carrying a small birch tree on his back.

2. "Stones Into Bread..."

The Radiotechnical Troops are one of the three mainstays of the Air Defense Forces. They, together with the multitude of tiny points scattered on islands in the ocean, on cliffs, and in marshes. And with the powerful complexes, equipped with the most complex instruments and manned by hundreds of grade specialists. The task of radar operators is to locate the enemy as early as possible, at the maximum possible distance from the continent. To transmit information about it to the "Center" and, by their signal, "to cock the gun of defense." To guide the fighters to the quadrant of interception. To correct the actions of ground antiaircraft systems. SECONDS -- this is the rate at which long years of service are measured. To save precious, mortally dangerous seconds embodying the jet-propelled whirlwinds of the bombers roaring across the pole -- and the operators "freeze" their points on the ice, in snowstorms, in the polar night, close to the north, to the alarm zone. They fight not only against the enemy; there is the Arctic, the icy shimmering sky that showers them with the multicolored dust of the northern lights which is trying to blow out the lights in the barracks windows.

...A radar station on a granite headland, sharp as a blade. The light mesh of the antennae rotates, filtering the driving snowstorm. The metallic dish dips as if bowing before the pale sun. The eye-freezing ocean is gripped in an opalescent haze. This is where the shelter has been built, where the tractor is sheltered. A black heap of coal, covered in snow. The soot-covered path to the barracks. The rumble of invisible diesel motors. Inside the narrow cabin, among the flashing direction indicators, I talk with the two operators, two sergeants: Ashot Gazaryan and Vitaliy Kornilov.

Their tale is about the recent exercises, when dozens of targets flickered on the screen, approaching at different angles, and when the creeping, changeable pattern had to be "brought down" and "wiped off" the screen, notifying the Big Country, many times over, countlessly, catching these flying green flashes -- and afterward, in their sleep, their exhausted minds, transformed into a pulsating bright screen, retained the flickering images of target identification and continued to send information in their sleep.

Their tale is about snowstorms, such snowstorms that if you are facing the wind it will halt you in your tracks and lift you up like an airplane; running from the barracks to the station holding onto the rope, linked in twos and threes like mountain climbers, otherwise just a step aside means getting lost and turning into a stick of ice or a pile of snow; and in the morning, when the storm has died down, out with the shovels until your palms are blistered, until your steaming sweat runs through the arctic clothing, digging through the snowdrifts toward the combat station, each day, each time, constantly.

Shipping resumes during the brief polar summer and a ship drops anchor at the headland, unloading the year's supply for the station, from needles to electronics, from fuel to egg powder. And then the skies and the waters grow dark, gripped in ice, and the "struggle for survival" begins. Struggle for warmth. Struggle for physical health. Struggle for spiritual composure. All the elementary behavior and actions here are consequences of the constant struggle revolving around military service and duty at the screens and control panels. And this existence under extreme conditions, on the limits of the possible, transforms the army subunit, with its regulation standards and chain of command, into a human fraternity carrying out the work imposed by our age.

They "reinforced" the radar field, making it "huddle" the earth and closing up the invisible gaps in the sky where the radar beams did not reach and through which aircraft could creep in. The summer tundra melted and became soft. The tractor skidded, straining to its utmost and throwing up fountains of dark water. The heavy trailer sank in, right down to its axles. And the soldiers and officers, even those who had reported sick that day, pushed the rig forward, dragging it through the marsh. Petty arguments and the differences in age and title were forgotten in those efforts, which were almost beyond endurance. They were all brothers, they were all serving the fatherland. They were strengthening the defense of its skies far up on its northern rim.

I listen attentively to the tale of those two courageous operators. And I think: Here, at this frontier of defense, computers stand side by side with simple instruments; knowledge of automation -- with the ability to heat bathwater in 40 degrees of frost; knowledge of the laws of electromagnetics -- with knowledge of the laws of the soul.

A pulsating radar field, encompassing the earth. A unique artificial layer, similar to the natural ones that have enveloped the planet for centuries. Military orders and codes, transmitted over mountains and waters in this field, set the earphones crackling, reflecting the efforts of the struggle, the duel between brains and armies, the taut spring of today's world with its spasms and convulsions. This very same invisible field embodies the souls, hopes, and loves of these teenagers, their understanding of good and evil, of duty, of the motherland....

The soldiers' service in this rocky fjord is the heroic feat of our times. I know that this life, having gained a foothold here in the past through the extreme efforts of the pioneers, has been consolidated and established through the efforts of these soldiers and is here to stay. It may be that one day, when the need for defense disappears and peace, having safely crossed this brutal frontier, acquires a different meaning, this place could become a navigation center, guiding ships through the Arctic, or a base for research into the ocean's depths. The north, ours since ancient times, continues to be warmed by our lives and souls.

At times we criticize our young people and the fact that they are indifferent and over-pampered; we are concerned about the lack of ideals among them, we are perturbed by the state of their minds. These teenagers who cause us so much concern, after shedding their long locks and fashionable jackets at the doors of the military commissariats and finding themselves up here, inside the polar circle, seem to acquire some kind of an invisible badge of the north which strips off the dross and reveals the ever-present attributes of soul and character. These kids, handling the weapons, engines, and machinery, carry on the work of the warriors and navigators before them, being their direct descendants who have inherited the present, who have inherited our great Soviet state.

Here in the north the soldier, whoever he may be, shields the motherland with his body. The Armenian here, among the ice and granite, defends the entire country and the Ararat valley vineyards. The Ukrainian defends the entire motherland and the Dnieper. The Muscovite defends the entire Soviet Union and, of course, the Tretyakovka [presumably, the Tretyakov Art Gallery] ... The radars rotate their dishes above their heads and "pull out" of the sky the terrible truth about today's world, about man in this world.

...It is time for me to go. The helicopter blades are howling. I climb aboard. A sergeant is running at top speed under the rotors. He pushes into my hands a piping hot, freshly baked loaf of bread. I clutch it against my chest. I fly in the city helicopter over the rocks and hummocks of the wild, icebound territory. The bread keeps me warm and I carry its hot, wheaty smell over the harsh terrain as if to illuminate and animate it.

3. The B-52 Will Not Get Through!

A long-range fighter, sharp-nosed, with shimmering lights in the cockpit and tusks of white missiles, with its dimly glowing body polished by the arctic sky, the snowstorms, and the polar rainbows. The measured movement of the planes along the concrete, amid the howling and roar of the engines. A slow but smooth takeoff. Blue flashes of fire. And the planes, rending the air with thunder and overcoming the pull of the earth's gravity, fly off into the evening sun. Flying over the white, icebound spaces into the interception quadrant.

I observe the pilot, 33-year-old Major Vladimar Shishkin, carrying out his ground work. I observe him preparing for his exercise flight, a wooden aircraft in hand, carefully stepping over the outlines of rivers and lakes chalked on the floor. It looks like grown-ups playing a kid's game with airplanes in their hands. In actual fact, they are preparing for complicated flights at extremely low altitudes, weaving in and out of fog and hills where the radio-guided target is stealing through at lightening speed and has to be destroyed by a missile strike on the first launch.

I watch him inside the small airfield cabin, putting on his safety suit, inflatable and elastic. He sits in the cockpit, testing the systems, his skilled fingers flying over firing switches and tumbler switches. He is on combat duty. He is sitting inside the cockpit, ready to fly over the ocean on receipt of the alarm signal. And this silent sitting inside the machine, this hours-long inaction, is an awesome action, demanding great efforts, restraining the enemy from attacking.

I want to get an insight into the mentality of today's fighter pilot.

He leaves his home, where his wife serves his morning tea in a flower-decorated cup, left over from their wedding-gift set, and his seven-year-old son brings the exercise books with his scribbles to be checked. He sits in his aircraft and a few minutes later finds himself inside the zone of real struggle and danger. The U.S. Orions and strategic reconnaissance aircraft fly into this space, NATO's electronic monitoring ships cruise there, foreign submarines dive there. Echelons of foreign bombers -- the cruel weapons of total war -- would invade this huge, glowing area of sky in the hour of possible danger. Each one will carry in its underbelly nuclear-armed cruise missiles. These are dormant nuclear explosions. They mean bombed-out cities such as Yaroslavl and Gorkiy... The plane would soar over the pole at high altitude. It would descend close to the ocean's surface. After detaching itself from the pods, the winged pack would dive toward our Soviet shores, creep through the river mouths and valleys, and dart toward the targets locked into its mechanical memory?! And in order to prevent this from happening, in order to stop the bombers from sowing death from their holds long before the missiles are launched, the bomb carriers must be brought down, halted in their flight, smashed into the ice.

This is a feeling of permanent danger, a feeling of overwhelming responsibility, because you alone, with your aim, can save our native cities. It is impossible not to save them. Ahead is the terrifying bulk of the enemy, covered by counterfire and an impenetrable screen of obstacles. Behind -- the motherland and its cities. And you alone have it in your power to save and protect them. This truth is only too clear to the blue-eyed major, our compatriot and contemporary, who spent his recent furlough on the Volga, strolling along the banks in Yaroslavl as part of the carefree crowd.

He feels that his machine, his awesomely beautiful fighter, is alive. Its heavy but smooth flight. Its ability to turn and glide. Its "bodily" and "spiritual" capacities. Gone are the times when weapons, be they a harquebus or a saber, were covered, like an icon, with silver mountings, with flowers, carvings, and phrases from the holy scriptures. Today the love for weapons and the faith in them are expressed by different emotions. But this faith and this love remain. Faith in the machine in which he flies at zero or very low altitudes, or soars into the stratosphere. Takes off in blizzards and squalls. Executes blind landings and takeoffs. Makes his way over the deserted ocean, where there are no beacons, where there are no caravan tracks, where it is as bare and empty as outer space. And becoming one with the radar sight and locking the target inside it, he talks to it like to a living creature: "Come on, pal, try! Come on, don't let me down, baby'" And "baby" guides the missile forward and transforms the target into a flying heap of debris.

And, of course, the north. The north shows him, the southerner from Krasnodar, its enormous white face over which the aircraft flies. If by day, the magnesium-white sun. If by night, the rainbow glow of the northern lights. And, joining the pattern of the northern stars, he flies from the ocean toward the call of the land, the call of the motherland. He gets back home late at night. His wife brings him an evening cup of tea -- with that same scarlet flower left over from the wedding gift.

The son shows him the exercise book with the same diligently clumsy scribbles. Peace beneath the roof of the native hearth. Peace beneath the roof of the fatherland. In the morning the pilot will take off again into the polar skies. He will begin again his life in the clouds, beneath the dome of the world, protecting it from danger.

4. The Antiaircraft Gunner's Name Day [imeniny]

A battery of antiaircraft missiles. In the distance, invisible, smoking and bustling, is the objective, the populous industrial city protected by the air defense. And here there are low, green pine trees, a tall fence, a couple of two-story brick houses. The science-fiction architecture of antennae rises from an earth mound: bell-shaped scopes, waveguide arcs, antenna feed slits. Right there, too, are the sharp white teeth of the missiles, surrounded by a rampart. Delicate guide wheels, sun reflecting from metal and plastic. The antiaircraft missile complex (ZRK) is on the alert, ready for instantaneous and fast-moving combat.

This combat, as envisaged in the context of military science, can clearly last, if need be, a matter of minutes, when the enemy, wanting to "blind" the air defense, can "erect" colossally powerful obstacles "choking" the radar and the stations. And then the raiders, the cruise missiles, can suddenly and at lightning superspeeds strike at the target at different altitudes and from different directions. And then the complexes will start to work the missiles will take off, cutting through the whiteness of the interference, "evaluating" the sky, "apportioning" the enemy between individual antiaircraft missile complexes, locking on to each hostile target, and concentrating the defensive might on the sectors in the greatest danger.

This calculation in terms of seconds, this instantaneous reaction, and the enormous expanse of the engagement are unthinkable without automation or computers. The electronic brain of the antiaircraft gunners is there, deep inside the earth mound, clad in concrete and never sleeping. And they, the officers, privates, and ensigns, with their will, their skill, and their ethics, are plugged into the most complicated chain of operational information, into the chains of computers.

"Push-button war" ....We have heard much about it. But not only here, beneath the ground, where you get dazzled by the countless buttons, where the electronics stare back at you with hundreds of multicolored blinking eyes. Here, in this "push-button," "electronic" environment you discover the ancient truth: Man is the final measure of everything. Like at the time of Borodino and Kulikovo, at the time of the lance and the bow. He, the man in the bunker, is subjected to the hail of air strikes, the series of sudden orders, the waves of threats and hatred, the stresses and the flashes of insight....And he, deep down in the ground shaken by explosions, not seeing the hissing arcs of the missiles or the aircraft burning in the sky, directs the "electronic" combat, switches the strikes against the enemy's fresh echelons, replaces the "neighbor" who is out of action, the antiaircraft missile complex that has fallen silent -- he is on his own.

The antiaircraft missile complex is a collective weapon. It demands from the team a system of human interaction not simply on the basis of their profession, but also a psychological communion as among a space flight crew, a fraternal faith in the man next to you, a faith that this man next to you, be he a commanding officer who has to make a decision in a matter of seconds, be he an operator surmounting the shock of seeing the suddenly shimmering countless flashes on his screen, be he a loader throwing himself toward the launchpad which has just fired under the roaring sky and loading a new missile -- that they all must remain unflinching, they all must remain in action, they all must be there until the end.

Otherwise, if they hesitate and pull out, there is no one to replace them and the entire complex will be out of action. A breach develops in the defense through which the peril can immediately pass on its way to the target.

This is why the combat collective behind the fence, surrounded by green pines, gives the impression of a united family. This feeling intensifies when you see a soldier playing with the officer's small son. Or the officer presenting a soldier with a pie on his birthday.

Sergeant Valeriy Lisnichenko is a plotter at the antiaircraft missile regiment's command center. It is he who stands behind the transparent black mapping board with the strings of coordinates on it, earphones on his head, resembling an underwater diver or a jumper soaring in the stratosphere, embracing the earth's globe. We talked after the "stand down," while the command center atmosphere was still charged with the nervous electricity of the recent alarm.

A northerner, he was a schoolteacher before joining the army. He taught geography and local history. He sailed these northern rivers together with the children, toured the islands and the White Sea region. For him the map board is the very same contour school map which the children colored in and on which they entered the place names: Leshukonye, Pinega, Solovki... The children's coloring pencils, the slanting, awkward lettering. Today, being a serviceman, he sees the very same contours which are so close to his heart, mentally repeats the homey names, and "manipulates" the strategic reconnaissance plane piercing our dear and beloved world with its sharp snout.

This dual sight, this dual vision, generates complex feelings inside him. Anger and indignation when, following the reconnaissance aircraft and receiving in his earphones the data about its movements, he recalls: Not so long ago he and his wife had moored at that bank, there were flowers and grass, and a reindeer came to the shallows.... That place is now being scanned by alien radar and the eyes of alien photo-optical instruments. On an outing with his pupils, they had reached an isolated village with a birch on a steep slope above the waters, and an old woman told them, in her northern dialect, the local village legend while he, the local historian, detected the overtones of paganism in her tale. And now a sinister, sharp-nosed shadow is spreading over the birch and the old woman. The presence of the "American" in the midst of the native expanses where everything is familiar, where everything is close to the heart, where the nuclear icebreaker "Lenin" sails, where his school stands, where the children are waiting for him to come back -- all this angers and outrages him....

When he sees the enemy flying at superspeed along the native shores and the interceptors flying to meet it at superspeed, when he sees their headlong approach, he understands that this brings closer the contact of a possible war, a possible disaster. And he, the plotter who determines the coordinates, strives with all his spirit, with all his faith, with everything sacred, to do everything within his power to avert the calamity, not simply from his wife and son, not simply from Dvina and Onega, not simply from the motherland, but from the entire earth, from all living people over whose heads the coordinates of possible disaster are drawing closer and closer.

And then he, the soldier at the contour map, feels himself to be a giant pressing his breast to the pole, covering the earth.

... I am getting to know the soldiers of the Air Defense Forces, changing from helicopter to speedboat, descending into the earth or taking off in weather reconnaissance planes for the open sea. I realize how huge, complex, and unified is the mechanism of defense which embraces the sky, the water, and the firmament, how much talent and engineering inventiveness it required from its designers; how much effort and money it cost the people; what energy, courage, and selflessness it draws from our soldiers.

Here, among the unique machines and weapons embodying the progress of engineering science, among the military intellectuals applying entire sections of physics and mathematics, among the soldiers engaged daily in important work, I think yet again about the military pressure exerted upon us by the United States. It intimidates, threatens, blackmails. It wants to ruin us through an unprecedented arms race. It wants to paralyze our will by creating the strategic B-1 to replace the "obsolete" B-52, or an invisible aircraft that leaves no trace on radar screens, or a new generation of cruise missiles... But its military experts cannot fail to know that we will not fail to respond to any of their challenges. For each of their "superweapons" we will find a response. This is guaranteed by the might of our socialist, people's potential, by the wealth of our intellect, by the Soviet people's endurance, which has been tested in labor and in combat. And the fact that enemies speak of the USSR as the "center of evil" -- for us Soviet people this means the center of life, the center of all that is good and sacred, and we will defend and safeguard this center as did our fathers and grandfathers before us.

... It is the birthday of a young member of a launch crew. All have gathered at the mess hall. The commanding officer solemnly and emotionally reads out a letter from the village: The soldier's father, himself an ex-soldier, congratulates his son. His comrades in arms present a gift: a small rocket made from metal. The officer's tiny daughter offers the celebrant a bunch of flowers. The commanding officer's wife cuts the piping-hot pie. All stretch out, they all want to take a piece... no luck! Alarm! Jumping up from their places, they all rush off to their combat posts.

The screen is blinking. The rocket lances are primed. The celebrant operates the control panel. The American SR reconnaissance plane is flying out of Norway into the Barents Sea. Flying along the edge of neutral waters....

The sky is pulsating with sound. The north. Defense.

Sole Commander System

PM091451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel, under the rubric "Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces": "The Sole Commander's Responsibility"]

[Text] The USSR Armed Forces are resolving complex and crucial tasks at the present-day stage. All of their activities are conducted in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress injunction to reliably stand guard over the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor.

Given the current international situation, made as tense as can be by imperialist reaction, and the sharp increase in the aggressiveness of ultrareactionary circles, headed by the United States, which is banking on wrecking the present military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism, the party's injunction is particularly topical.

In such a complex and tense situation the further strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability is an objective and urgent need and acquires exceptional importance. Our foreign policy's deep humanism, which was forcefully reaffirmed by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session, as well as the new Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing the danger of war, also includes a serious warning to those who cherish plans for another war. "We will continue to do whatever is necessary to safeguard the security of our country and of our friends and allies, and will enhance the combat might of that powerful factor in the containment of imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations -- the Soviet Armed Forces -- Comrade Yu.V. Andropov told the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

The practical implementation of that principled directive and guiding proposition is the main and determining feature of all our military cadres' current activities. But particularly heavy demands are now being made on sole commanders [komandiry-yevdinonachalniki] and their ideological and political maturity, their practical, professional, and moral qualities, and their competence and work style. These demands essentially stem from the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the orders and directives of the USSR Defense Ministry, and ultimately boil down to increasing the commander's role and his responsibility for enhancing the combat readiness of troops and naval forces -- in order to ensure that we are not caught unawares by any unforeseen contingency. In this connection, further strengthening the sole commander system [yedinonachaliye] in the Army and Navy unquestionably remains a key task.

The sole commander system is the basic organizational principle of Soviet military building cogently argued by V.I. Lenin. The great leader saw the sole commander system not merely as an organizational and administrative system but also as a way of ensuring "the best possible use of human aptitudes and a real, rather than verbal check on work," the only correct way of handling that work, and as centralization, flexibility, efficiency, discipline, and good organization -- that is, as everything essential to a high level of troops' combat readiness and the attainment of victory over the enemy.

Under socialism, in which power belongs to the people and the Army serves the people's interests, the sole commander system is an expression of the will of the working class and all working people -- of the will to defend revolutionary gains and the building of socialism and communism.

In the Soviet Armed Forces the sole commander system means that a commander, regardless of level or rank, is personally responsible to the Communist Party and the government for the combat readiness and combat capability of the military collective in his charge and for every aspect of its life and work. The sole commander is the representative of the party and the Soviet state among the troops and is their agent and a strict guardian of Soviet law and military regulations. In the process he relies in his day-to-day work on party and Komsomol organizations and makes full use of their mobilizing influence in order to further enhance the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or ship.

Both the substance and the methods of the sole commander system are constantly enriched by the experience of social development and improve in proportion to the changes in the Soviet society's political system and social structure and our state's military organization. At the same time, however, the main features determining the sole system's social character and effectiveness in the Soviet Armed Forces remain basically unchanged.

First, the principle of the sole commander system is applied on a party basis under the Communist Party's leadership and control. The system serves the people and the socialist state's interests, and its great effectiveness stems from our socialist social and state system. Second, the sole commander system's effectiveness is a product of party-trained commanders' ideological and political maturity, thorough and comprehensive knowledge, great practical and moral qualities, and high morale. And, finally, the sole commander system rests on the firm legal foundation of Soviet laws and resolutions and military regulations, orders, and directives.

Under present-day conditions the sole commander system's role and importance in the Soviet Armed Forces is naturally increasing. This stems from the increasing complexity of the tasks facing them and from the profound qualitative changes which have taken place and are constantly taking place in military matters.

The sole commander's increased role and responsibility stems primarily from the new approach and the new criteria for troops' combat readiness. The modern means of attack that the imperialist aggressors possess and are constantly building up, their enormous destructive power and rapid effect, call for a sustained very high level of combat readiness from each and every branch and category of troops. Combat readiness is now the main indicator of the caliber of troops and naval forces. It embodies the great combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, a firm fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skill, and cast-iron morale. Combat readiness is a tangible indicator of the operational efficiency of all military cadres, espeically commanders, since the level of combat readiness represents the accumulated results of their multifaceted activities in leading the troops.

The demands placed on combat readiness are now extremely heavy. Nowadays it cannot be thought of as something temporary, seasonal, or frozen at some particular level. It must not only be maintained at a high level but also be constantly enhanced and improved. Every commander must have a deep awareness and understanding of this and must channel his own energies and those of all his subordinates into making a first-class job of assimilating complex modern military hardware and weapons, increasing proficiency on land, at sea, and in the air, ensuring the efficient operation of subunits, units, and ships, developing tactics, cultivating in servicemen high moral, political, and combat qualities, increasing vigilance, tightening up discipline -- everything, in fact, which goes to make up combat readiness.

The sole commander's role, importance, and responsibility are also naturally increasing today as a result of the profound changes in the nature of modern combat, which is nowadays distinguished by dynamism, high maneuverability, an abundance of firearms, broad collaboration, and rapidly changing situations. Under such conditions the reliability, precision, firmness, decisiveness, flexibility, and secrecy of control are undoubtedly a decisive factor in victory. The decision to go into battle is taken by the commander. He stands at the head of a highly complex troop control system. And this is why the degree of responsibility vested in him is so great. Without reliable control, even if personnel are well equipped and well trained, the combat potential of the unit or ship may remain unrealized and the combat task unfulfilled.

Today's commander must be able to make rapid decisions and preparations for battle and efficiently organize collaboration between forces. He is helped in this by modern equipment, which enables control to be automated, the gathering and processing of information to be accelerated, and data to be prepared for decisionmaking. But even with a high level of automation the dominant role in control must belong to the commander and his knowledge, organizing abilities, and willpower.

The sole commander's role and responsibility are now also increasing in connection with the need for tight discipline and a very high level of organization among personnel. Under present-day conditions, when troops have ample weapons, mainly of collective types, coordinated action by many people and the constant composure, impeccable efficiency, and tight discipline of every serviceman are extremely important. And, needless to say, the commander's willpower and his resolution, efficiency, personal example, and ability to spur people to resolve specific tasks now play a very important role.

The power of communist's personal example, especially that of a communist leader, was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. This applies in full measure to a sole commander. He is under the personnel's constant scrutiny. The more senior he is, the greater the responsibility vested in him and the heavier the demands on him.

What practical, professional, and moral qualities are most necessary today for the sole commander to exercise correct leadership over his subordinate subunits, units, and ships and to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the party for the armed forces? Speaking at the Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.V. Ustinov described these qualities in detail. They include competence, a keen feeling for innovation, and the ability to take responsibility for the resolution of complex tasks, to note and support initiative in good time, and to mobilize the will and energy of personnel. The specific nature of troop control, the USSR defense minister noted, makes it essential for a military leader of any rank to be able to think and act in the conditions of an extremely tight time limit and a tremendous moral, psychological, and physical workload.

The most intensive attention is directed to the further heightening of the sense of responsibility among military leadership cadres. This is only natural. The commander is invested with great rights, including such important rights as the right to command, give orders and instructions, and teach and educate subordinates. Power and the responsibility for the use of that power are indivisible and operate in organic unity.

How, specifically, is the Soviet commander's responsibility expressed? First and foremost is his highly conscious attitude, his party-minded, state approach to the task entrusted to him, and his implacability toward shortcomings and any manifestation of indifference in military service. Being responsible for the sector intrusted to you means not tolerating any gulf between words and deeds and never, in any circumstances, hiding behind other people. I repeat: The sole commander bears the fullest responsibility for the entire state of affairs in the military collective in his charge and for ensuring high combat readiness.

Achieving a high level of combat readiness is a very complex, multifaceted task. In order to resolve it the commander must keep up with the achievements of military theory, study and mature constantly, make skillful, effective use of the rights granted to him, and rely on the support of the party and Komsomol organizations and on the staff as the main controlling organ.

That is precisely how Colonel V. Kryukov, commander of an excellent-rated motorized infantry unit, organizes his activity. He is noted for his high organizational standard, efficient planning of service time, and active participation in political education work. With his exactness toward himself and his subordinates, his tactfulness, and his personal example, Col Kryukov imposes the irreproachable order and sound moral atmosphere which characterize his unit. A profound sense of personal responsibility to the people, party, and state for maintaining combat readiness -- this, above all, is what motivates the officer.

In this unit the quality and efficiency of combat and political training are high and there is a struggle to make every hour of training intensive.

Col Kryukov takes a deep interest in the content of work in political and military education and the strengthening of discipline, regularly hears reports on these questions from his deputy for political affairs, and joins his deputy in elaborating measures to improve and increase its effectiveness.

Such officers, who embody the best features of the Soviet sole commander, are in the majority in the Army and Navy. I will just name a few: Lieutenant Colonels V. Dyukov (group of Soviet Forces in Germany) and G. Andreyev (Carpathian Military District), Colonel Ye. Meshcheryakov (Turkmenian Military District), and Captain V. Patrushev and Commander V. Masorin (Northern Fleet). All these commanders, having a deep sense of personal responsibility for the military collective in their charge, organize their activity in strict accordance with Soviet laws, military regulations, orders, and directives, which not only define all the basic aspects of Army and Navy activity, but also help to further improve the Leninist principle of sole command.

The growth in the role of the sole command system naturally presupposes that it continues to be strengthened. Here a most important avenue is the mastery by commanders of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the laws of social development and social processes, as well as their understanding of the specific features of the class struggle at the present stage. A clear class standpoint on the part of the commander, class self-consciousness, a party-minded, state approach to the task, a high level of ideological and political maturity, and indissoluble ties with his subordinates reliably guarantee that the sole commander will always be up to the tasks facing him.

In order to strengthen the sole commander system and effectively resolve complex questions of increasing combat readiness, commanders must have a perfect knowledge of military matters, be highly competent people, have an excellent mastery of weapons and hardware, know every detail of the tactics of modern warfare, understand the science of victory, keep up with scientific and technical progress, and conduct a principled, implacable struggle against any manifestations of empty show and oversimplification in combat training.

Soviet commanders have profound professional knowledge. At present nearly 70 percent of officer personnel have higher military and specialized military education. Practically all commanders of regiments and brigades and above, and chiefs of political organs, have higher military education. It is also noteworthy that today nearly all command personnel obtain appropriate qualifications as engineers in higher military schools. A commander with engineering qualifications is a must in our time, a requirement of today's armed forces, and an important condition of their development and improvement.

The further strengthening of the sole commander system presupposes increasing exactingness, strengthening discipline in every way, ensuring a deep knowledge of military regulations, and maintaining strict regulation order in subunits, units, and ships. Here it must always be remembered that high exactingness has nothing in common with a rude, disrespectful attitude toward people. It must be an invariable rule, a law, for every commander, whatever post he holds, that if you make demands on your subordinates, you must apply them equally to yourself. In other words, be what you want your subordinates to be.

The effectiveness of sole command is undoubtedly directly dependent on the commander's authority. A commander who enjoys his subordinates' respect resolves any task, even the most complex, more successfully. And how can this be achieved? There is no single answer to that question. But it is clear that only a commander who is able to combine high exactness with tact and benevolence, who is respectful toward his subordinates and shows constant concern for their ideological and professional growth, health, amenities, and cultural development, is capable of earning real authority. Concern for subordinates is the prime party and service duty of the Soviet sole commander.

Good training and education of command cadres do not, of course, in themselves ensure the successful resolution of the complex, crucial tasks facing the armed forces. It is also important to post these cadres correctly, constantly teach the teachers, and strive persistently to ensure that the people in command posts are ideologically committed, capable officers with an excellent knowledge of their job and that people are appointed to the posts where they can do the most good. The party requires commanders and political and cadre organs to take a responsible attitude toward the selection and placing of cadres on the basis of Leninist principles, not tolerating haste or a one-sided approach to the assessment of their political and practical qualities.

Our commanders -- loyal sons of their people raised by the party -- are always ready to come out in defense of socialism's great gains. They worthily fulfill their duty to the motherland, with a lofty sense of responsibility. With a view to further increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, it is necessary to continue to strive with the utmost persistence to ensure that commanders organically combine within themselves a profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and firm military, engineering, and technical knowledge, high moral and political qualities and organizational abilities, the functions of a leader and a teacher.